LEIGHTON. Sc.
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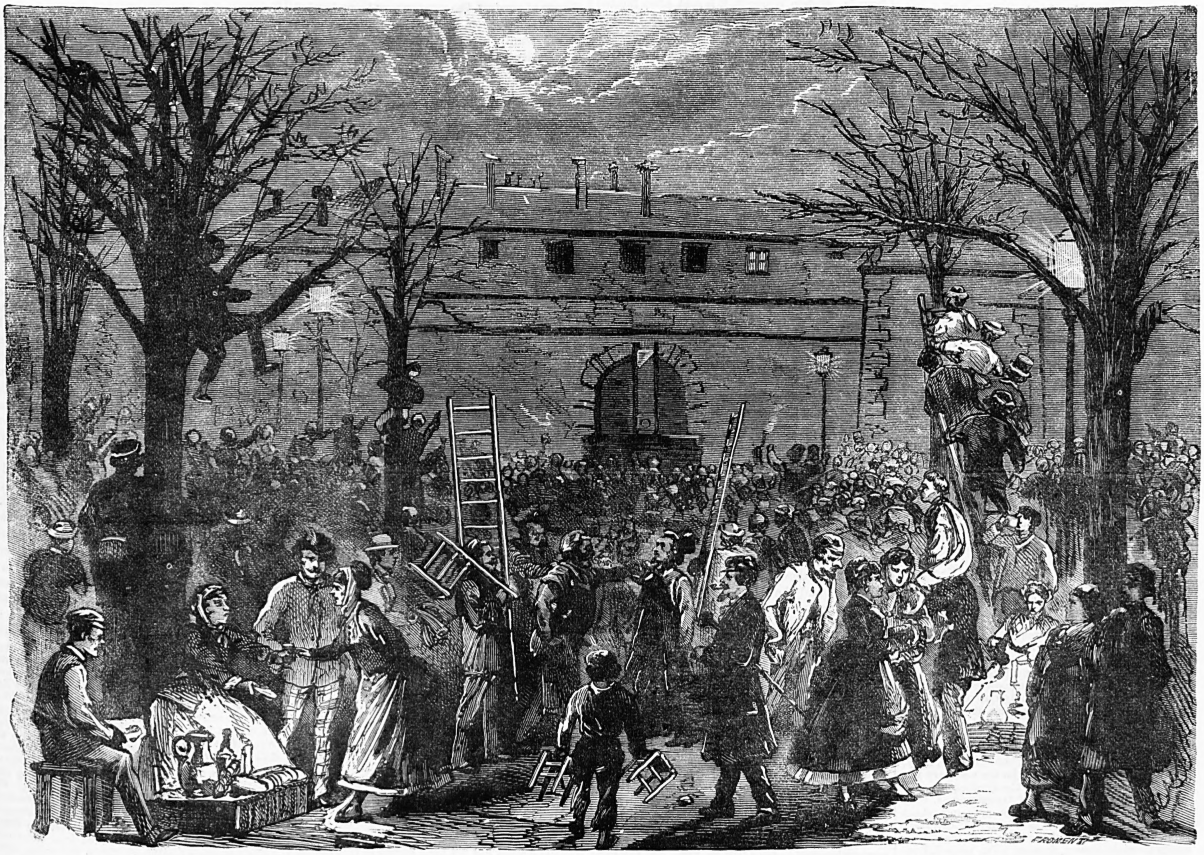
THE OTHER "GIRL OF THE PERIOD."

There is another "Girl of the Period," whom the *Saturday Review* would be quite likely to ignore, although she is far more characteristic of this day of ours than the one so piquantly described and satirised by that clever but caustic paper. More than this: she not only distinguishes the period ten times more remarkably than that other frivolous and heartless personiety, but no other period could have produced her. The dashing and reckless gaieties of fashionable society have had a long-reaching genealogy through a hundred "periods," even back to the dawn of civilisation. They have had a wild run, and license to run, in court circles, and circles on a lower social level, in many countries and centuries. In fact, every "Period" has had its "Girl," perhaps more distinctive than the one so graphically ascribed to the present, if only the society that produced and required her had been cultivated to those fine senses of propriety which, like those of our own day, could perceive and condemn the incongruity.

This other "Girl of the Period" is a Florence Nightingale; and no other period ever did or ever could produce her. She is more decisively characteristic of this age than any other product or effluence of its Christian civilisation. More than this also, she is ten times more characteristic of the period than any evanescent or peculiar fashion or devotee of fashion. She is a Girl of the Period whom no fashion will change or affect; who will survive the ephemeral inventions of exaggerated dress, or of more questionable deportment. These are seed-lives that produce their kind with rapid and endless germination. Elizabeth Fry's was such a life, and the spirit that produced it and worked in it, like in some degree to that which wrought in the Virgin Mother, has begotten in a thousand girls of the period a noble and beautiful love for works of heroic benevolence among the poor, the ignorant, the sinning, and suffering. Florence Nightingale is only the elder sister, not the spiritual mother of these girls. Her example did not so much inspire as guide the spirit already inborn in them to work, which beings with wings, but without the flesh of human hands, could not have performed half as well. Miss March, in this fine relationship, was not a daughter, but, perhaps, the next-born English sister of Florence Nightingale. The English world, and thousands outside of it, know pretty well the story of her work among the navvies; of



THE PLACE DE LA ROQUETTE, PARIS, THE NIGHT BEFORE THE EXECUTION OF TROPMANN. *(See page 385.)*

the touch of her heart-thoughts upon the natures of those rough, ignorant men, whom no other religious ministrations had ever reached or affected for good.

Then Miss Hopkins is another Girl of the Period, who went out from the bosom of the cultivated home of a Cambridge Professor, but a little beyond her teens in age, and gathered, one by one, and two by two, a congregation of seven hundred men from the low revelry of the beershops; and spread over them her little white hands in prayer, and preached such sermons to them as made them melt into penitent childhood, and beg, and weep, and strive to begin a new life.

Then there is Miss Rye, with her mission of goodwill and self-denying efforts to find and make homes beyond the sea for the homeless, and the poorer and sadder than fatherless children in England. Her story and works are well-known on both sides of the Atlantic. These, and others like them in various fields of arduous benevolence, have become almost household names in the cottages of the poor throughout the kingdom. But they are only the "Girls of the Period" who have come to the front of a constantly-increasing army of similar workers, who are carrying the gospel-lights of a new life of hope into the dark places of ignorance, poverty, and sin. Their names have not yet reached the public ear far from their local fields of effort, but they are well known and gratefully blessed by hundreds whose rough pathways have been brightened and softened by the dew of their sympathy. If the truth could be known, as it exists, doubtless every considerable town in England might name, with loving mention, such a Girl of the Period working in its midst the sweet and silent works of her Master's philanthropy.

What is true of England is true of America and other countries. Miss Dix, Clara Barton, and other well-known names, are only the elder sisters of a thousand Girls of the Period from Maine to California, who are doing the same kind of work in the same spirit, and with the same result, in all the States and territories between the two oceans. The Girls of the Period who ministered to the wounded, sick, and dying, on the battle-fields of the Crimea were in touch of hand, in tenderness of eye and voice, and in all the nameless and wordless speech of woman's sympathy, no more than were their American sisters in spirit, who nursed and tended thousands of mutilated men bleeding on the fields of Gettesburg and Antietam. The same Girls of the Period, not in language but in spirit, with the first-born daughter of England's Queen at their head, were and did the same to the men who fell wounded to the death, or to long months of anguish, at Sadowa and other fields of bloody conflict in the German war.

When, therefore, "The Girl of the Period," as described by the *Saturday Review*, is mentioned as a living satire upon her sex and her age, we hope all who read these lines will remember and appreciate "The Other Girl of the Period," who does honour both to her sex and the day and country in which she lives.

THE GREAT STRIKE AT CREUZOT.

The latest intelligence respecting the strike at Creuzot is that Assy and about 1,000 men have been dismissed, and that they intend founding a co-operative forge in the neighbourhood of M. Schneider's works on true democratic principles. Most of the troops have already quitted Creuzot. The statutes of the new company, it is generally believed, will meet with the approval of all those who interest themselves in the solution of the economical problems of the epoch. M. Jeannerod writes that the head centre of the agitation, Assy, is supposed in the country to be the emissary not of Parisian socialists, but of the English associations known by the name of trade unions. He states that he has received some very important information, which he is about to carefully examine. The result of his investigations will no doubt be made known shortly. On page 377 we give an illustration of the mob being harangued at Creuzot by one of their fellow-workmen soon after the strike.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE HUNT.

To write the history of hunting in Worcestershire would be to revive the recollections of centuries buried with the past, to rake up the ashes of those Nimrods the Norman kings, to delineate the geography and conditions of those four immense forests which carried their impenetrable shadows nearly up to the gates of the ancient city of Worcester, and to show the grinding despotism and savage cruelty of the forest laws in that extensive district. We might take the reader in imagination to the fine old hall of the Commandery in Wyld's Lane, where the fierce and dissolute foresters of Feckenham held their court—to the sessions room, or even the church of Hanley Castle, where the foresters of the celebrated royal chase of Malvern have in ages long passed away sentenced many an offender against the forest laws to lose his head in "Hangman's Lane" or at the top of Malvern hill. Such reminiscences would involve a consideration of the conflicting rights and claims of kings, lords, bishops, abbots, and priors, and the wonderful system by which the bulk of society in the middle ages were content to hand over to those great personages all right and title in the sports of venery—nay, even to consent to loss of liberty, shameful mutilation, and death, in support of the monopoly of hunting. Moreover, we might introduce the reader into Worcester Monastery, to prove that even the "shaven ecclesiastics" of those days were no better or worse than the fox-hunting parsons of the last century, for the Prior of Worcester was a liberal subscriber to "the hunt," and it would seem kept hounds himself. Hounds were necessary and useful in turning to profit the wild stock upon the manors, and to them was owing the venison which formed such savoury meals, and was salted for winter consumption. Prior Moore's accounts (early in the 16th century) contain the following items:—

	s.	d.
"Payd for a great horne for ye hunt . . .	3	4
"Rewards to ye Kyng's hunt	1	8
"To our hunter and hys companie, for hunting at Bredon hylls........	0	7
"To ye hunt on Cristmays daye	1	0
"To Jas. Badger his wife for my kennell hounds........	6	8
"Rewards to Mr. Wm. Skull for hunting otters	3	4
"For coat to the otter taker........	6	8

It would appear that the hierarchy, both ancient and modern, was not generally opposed to field sports, though the monks of Finchale in the 14th century were reproved for keeping a pack of hounds. Bishop Whitgift, it is said, often hunted in Hartlebury park, and in one journey through Kent he killed twenty bucks. Of course the ecclesiastics did not pursue this pastime for the sake of pleasure, but for health or the necessity of the body. It was not a century ago that a charge was regularly made in the audit accounts of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester for so much given "for the city huntsman."

Unfortunately, the modern "Worcestershire Hunt" establishment at the kennels has never included an historiographer, so we know little or nothing of the conduct of the sport in that county prior to the present century; and the newspapers of the day were more intent on recording the doings of the French and English fleets, or the progress of the war in the Bull-dog Islands, than on publishing matters affecting social life at home. Soon after the commencement of the present century we find the country in possession of Mr. Bland and Lord Stamford; whether they were joint masters or hunted in succession we cannot ascertain; but about 1812, Lord Foley, the then munificent proprietor of Witley Court, kept the county pack. His lordship was succeeded by Colonel Newnham, but after he resigned there was a gap in the history of the hunt. In 1819, T. C. Hornyold, Esq., the good old 'squire of Blackmore Park, now gone to his rest, and F. L. Charlton, Esq., endeavoured to re-establish the pack, and called meetings of the supporters of the hunt, but failed in their efforts. Next year, however, it was reorganised, and placed under the management of the 'Squire of Blackmore; it was then a crack establishment, with Kit Atkinson as huntsman, John King as first whip, and the daring Joseph Maiden second whip. On Mr. Hornyold's resignation, the sport was suspended for another year or two, until October, 1825, when Mr. Parker (a heavy weight, but a wonderful horseman), with the assistance of the Earl of Coventry, got a pack together, and hunted the country. He commenced the season with thirty couples of hounds, in high order and good control, and hunted twice a week. Mr. Parker was "not particular" as to what he said to those who rode improperly to hounds. Sir John Pakington (then plain Mr.) on one occasion transgressed in some way, which led to hasty words from the master and a challenge. Pistols for two were procured on the 3rd of March, 1827, and Kempsey Ham is famous as the scene of this memorable duel. Both parties fired, but neither of the shots took effect; the seconds then interfered and effected a reconciliation. An officer arrived on the ground, armed with a warrant to arrest the parties, but, as usual, he was too late.

Mr. Clutton Brock, a famous sportsman, and a scion of an old family located at Pensax, who had received careful training in the sports of the field and the accomplishments of fox-hunting at the hands of a go-ahead parson (the Rev. W. Smith, of the Albrighton Hunt), succeeded Mr. Parker, when the kennels were established at Henwick, near Worcester, and William Carter was engaged as huntsman. But the new master lived at a great distance from the hounds, and his constantly riding so far to covert, and returning home at night, was too much for a rather weak constitution, and in April, 1836, he resigned. His resignation was signalised by a splendid complimentary dinner at the Star and Garter, when he handed over the mastership to Captain Candler, a naval officer, and a gallant and amiable gentleman, whose services to the county for ten seasons are still fresh in the recollection of many members of the hunt. The subscriptions to the hounds had been inadequate for some time, but the Captain soon restored the prospects of sport, and gave pleasure to all, as well by his cordiality and gentlemanlike qualities in private, as his intense love of sport and good management in the field. The kennels were then near his own residence at Newland, near Malvern. He was an advocate for big hounds—a class of dog which has since been superseded by smaller animals. His huntsmen were, first, William Carter, and then Grant, who had lived with Lord Kintore. In 1846, Captain Candler retired, and sold his hounds to Mr. Davenport, master of the North Staffordshire; and in the following February a banquet was given to the Captain at the Star and Garter, Lord Lyttelton in the chair, when a silver service of four corner dishes and a massive tureen was presented to the ex-master. The Hon. Dudley Ward then consented to accept the vacant post, but the management was really in the hands of a committee, Messrs. John Cookes and E. Dixon lending valuable assistance. The huntsman was Tom Matthews, and the kennels were at Roukswood, a mile and a half from Worcester, with a fresh pack formed from drafts. This arrangement lasted but one year, and then Mr. Cookes became master, with Wm. Stansby as huntsman. Two years later, Col. Clowes became master, and held the post for six years, when he was joined by Mr. Cookes, and the partnership continued till the death of the Colonel in 1865. William Mawe (from Warwickshire) had been huntsman from the year 1859, and so continued for eight years, in the last two of which he experienced a change of masters, the country now being handed over to Mr. Vernon, M.P., the representative of an old family, long resident at Hanbury Hall, near Droitwich, and Mr. Henry Allsopp, who had recently purchased the splendid mansion and estate at Hindlip, formerly the residence of Viscount Southwell; and these gentlemen are the present masters of the hunt. G. Orvis had followed Mawe as huntsman; but he is now with Lord Middleton's hounds, and is succeeded in Worcestershire by James Young, who was first whip to the Blackmore Vale, and to Mr. Digby, and Mr. Ratcliffe, in Dorsetshire.

The present kennels are at Fearnall-heath, two or three miles from Worcester, but near a railway station. They are noted for accommodation of the right sort, as, indeed, they should be, with an outlay of nearly £4,000, one-half of which was raised by subscription and the other portion made up by the masters. The huntsman's house and stabling are contiguous. Mr. H. Rowe, county surveyor of Worcester, was the architect. The masters, by their liberality and good management, have kept the country in excellent humour; Mr. Vernon is often with the hounds, but Mr. Allsopp is too frequently kept away by his ancient enemy the gout. It is a subscription pack, but probably the masters contribute something like £1,000 a year between them. Mr. Woodhouse is secretary to the hunt, and Mr. W. P. Hughes secretary to the Hunt Club.

We have stated that Captain Candler was in favour of big hounds; so were Mr. Cookes and Colonel Clowes; but the standard has now been reduced. The Berkeley blood, blended with the Belvoir and the Wynnstay, has been introduced, and the following is a numerical description of the pack, with ages, &c.:—

Eight years old......	1 couple......	Entered in 1862.
Seven ,, ,, ...	4½ ,, ...	,, 1863.
Six ,, ,, ...	2½ ,, ...	,, 1864.
Five ,, ,, ...	7½ ,, ...	,, 1865.
Four ,, ,, ...	8 ,, ...	,, 1866.
Three ,, ,, ...	8 ,, ...	,, 1867.
Two ,, ,, ...	7½ ,, ...	,, 1868.
Old hounds	39	
Young hounds, 1 year old	17 ,, ...	,, 1869.
Total......	56	

But little sport has yet been shown in this season of '69-70; an unsteady glass is much against a good scent, and the weather of the last month or two has not been "the thing" for fox-hunters. While this, however, has been the worst, the last season was the best known for many years. The country is not well suited for cub-hunting. The extent of district includes Brockeridge Common, near Tewkesbury, to Bredon Hill, and the Cotswolds; in the opposite direction, the Ran-Dans, near Kidderminster; Bromsgrove Lickey, Hewell, up to the Albrighton country; Wood Norton, near Evesham, and to the territories of Lord Coventry's and the North Warwickshire packs, on the east; westerly, towards Ledbury, Malvern, and Knightsford Bridge. Of this rather extensive country the city of Worcester occupies nearly a central position.

Among the best coverts are Goose Hill, near Droitwich, which is generally full of foxes; Himbleton Woods, Brockeridge Common, the Cliffey (where there have been already two good runs this season), Round Hill, between Crowle and Alcester; Bishop's Wood, between Worcester and Kidderminster; Rouse Lench, Grafton Wood, Hanbury; Westwood Park, the seat of Sir John Pakington; and Croome Perry Wood, the property of Lord Coventry. The last-named covert, although cut right through by the railway, is still a favourite resort of "the varmint," which are 'cute enough to know that they cannot be much hurt by passing trains, and which have even been known to lay up their cubs in the embankments. Reynard, however, with all his cunning, is sometimes "taken in and done for," as instance the following fact:—More than a century ago, the Worcestershire hounds chased their fox close up to the churchyard of Fladbury, where they lost sight of him in a very mysterious manner. Full fifty years elapsed after this circumstance, when the fox, or rather its skeleton, with the fur in a good state of preservation, was discovered stretched out between the lead and rafters of the church roof. It had sought shelter in the church from its pursuers, and taking advantage of some repairs then going on, ascended to the roof, where it found at once a sanctuary and a grave.

Our full-page illustration on page 381, specially drawn for the *Illustrated Midland News* by Miss G. Bowers, the talented *Punch* artist, depicts a meet of the Worcestershire Hunt at Bricklehampton Hall, Pershore, the proprietor of which, R. W. Johnson, Esq., entertained a large party of members of the Hunt and others to breakfast on yesterday (Friday) fortnight, as reported in this journal last week.

THE THORNCLIFFE COLLIERY RIOTS.

Last week we reported the attack made upon the non-unionist miners at the Thorncliffe Collieries, near Barnsley, on the previous Friday morning. The colliers working at the pits in the district seem to have assembled at their respective collieries on that morning, but they marched to Thorncliffe instead of going to work as usual. So well was everything planned, that the various detachments of men arrived at the entrance to Tankersley Park almost simultaneously. A select number of Thorncliffe men met them there to act as pioneers. The men divided themselves into two bodies—one portion went to the colliery, and the other to Westwood-row. They were noticed by an official in the employ of the colliery company, who directed the alarm whistle called the "buzzer" to be sounded. Before this could be done, however, the destruction to the houses in Westwood-row had been effected, although it is believed the "buzzer" checked the rioters, and prevented them from visiting a second row of houses close at hand. On the same afternoon Captain M'Neil, the chief constable, went to Pilley, with a strong body of police, to apprehend a man named Yardley, who had been identified as one of the rioters, but as he was covered with wounds, it was found that he could not be removed. After the riot the houses in Westwood-row and their inhabitants presented a melancholy appearance. Broken crockery and furniture were strewn about here and there, beds were pulled open, and their contents thrown about the ground; large stones covered the floors, and nearly everything that could be got at was smashed. Men, women, and children were in a miserable condition, many having scarcely any clothing to cover themselves with. Under ordinary circumstances the men would have been at work, and it is supposed the attacking party calculated on finding them in the pit, so that they might have destroyed the machinery and made them prisoners. The men, however, had not left their homes. When asked why they did not make use of the fire-arms they were provided with, the answer invariably was that so long as the rioters kept down stairs they did not intend to interfere with them, but if they had gone up stairs they would have fired upon them without hesitation. The West Riding magistrates have resolved that the expense of prosecuting the rioters shall be undertaken by the county. On Sunday the house of a non-unionist was attacked and seriously damaged. On Monday afternoon about twenty men arrived at Chapeltown from Sheffield, and were at once taken into the company's service as colliers. Since Saturday none of the non-unionists have left the neighbourhood.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

John Butterfield has died at Saltaire, aged 104.

Petroleum must not be sold without a label to indicate its inflammable nature.

Sir Charles Darling, ex-governor of Victoria, is dead.

Nine hundred and fifty men are to be discharged from Portsmouth dockyard.

Three thousand cotton operatives struck at Wigan, but have since resumed work.

A child was killed on Thursday at Dublin by being tossed by a cow.

Great changes in the yeomanry are contemplated.

The correspondents of several Toronto papers have been thrown into prison at Fort Garry.

The Emperor was at the ball at the Tuilleries last week.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from chronic dysentery.

The *menu* of a recent dinner at one of the New York hotels included "civet of squirrels."

The Viceroy of Egypt has sent the Porte a bill for £800,000 on account of the ironclad vessels he has just surrendered.

The whale fishery is not at all flourishing, owing to India-rubber, &c., being used instead of whale oil and whale bone.

On Tuesday the Dean and Chapter of Manchester elected the Rev. James Fraser to the bishopric vacant by the death of Dr. Lee.

Nineteen persons concerned in the raid at Newlands, in connection with the Countess of Derwentwater, have been committed for trial.

Among the work in preparation for Parliament it is stated there is a bill for making the seats in parish churches free.

Some difficulty seems to be experienced in finding a bishop for the vacant see of Sierra Leone.

The Emperor Napoleon has been elected honorary member of the Rhine Antiquarian Society.

The Government have ordered an enquiry into the case of the Welsh fasting girl, to take place before the trial of the girl's father for manslaughter.

Isabelle, the well-known flower-girl, is said to have been menaced by a member of a club not mentioned; a pistol was presented, but the trigger was not pulled.

The insurance companies in Surrey, Sussex, Hants, and Berks have uniformly declined to grant insurances against death of dairy stock in those counties for the ensuing year.

The *Levant Times* says that the police authorities of Constantinople, at the suggestion of Tahir Bey, have added three women to the detective police force.

Her Majesty has signified to Mr. Craufurd, the member for the Ayr Burghs, her acceptance of the glove box and jewel case, made from the rafters of Burns's Cottage, which were offered to Her Majesty by ex-Convener Cowan of Ayr.

On Friday night, a serious collision took place between a number of soldiers belonging to the 90th Regiment and the police in the streets of Edinburgh. Several of the constables sustained cuts and bruises, and a few of the military were injured by the batons of the constables.

Dreadful Murder by a Footman.—A shocking crime has been committed in the Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, by a footman, who stabbed the lady of the house (Madame Lombart) fatally while she was at dinner, and attempted to kill a servant who interfered. When he was taken to the station-house, he asked for some water to wash his hands. He seems to be perfectly unconcerned, and, on appearing before the Commissary of Police, gave as a reason for committing this triple crime, that his mistress had reproached him unjustly. M. Lombart could render no assistance, as he is nearly 80, paralyzed and childish. The reporter of *Figaro* states that he had an opportunity of inspecting the knife, and in proof he sets out in capitals the maker's name and trade mark, that of a Sheffield firm. The same paper gives the following as Francois' statement:—

> My mistress said to me that I had stolen a bottle and that I was drunk. I could not allow such a thing to be said of me, and therefore it was that I cut her throat. I heard Felicie say to our mistress that I was a thief. She too deserved to die.

Commercial Indemnity Company.—The Commercial Indemnity Corporation of Great Britain (limited) announces a further issue, being a special series, of 10,000 shares of £2 10s. each fully paid up, marked "B," and bearing six per cent. interest—£1 on application and £1 10s. on allotment. This is a thoroughly established corporation, and has taken an important and influential position. The profit and income department is a most important feature of the scheme; it is an addendum to the wide area of fire insurance operations. This meets the case of a possessor of reproductive property, who is only partially insured against loss by fire. Manufacturers experience irreparable losses by a disorganisation of their business through fire; their goods and merchandise are protected in the fire insurance offices, but they have, of course, no indemnity against the loss of income or returns arising from partial or total suspension of their business operations. The Commercial Indemnity Corporation secures to those engaged in commercial pursuits a continuance of their income during the time their premises are undergoing repair after the occurrence of a fire, making quarterly payments to them as each quarter's loss is ascertained. This plan must commend itself to all engaged in large businesses. It is founded on calculations, the result of many years' experience, in connection with fire companies. The corporation has now determined upon doing the ordinary fire business, and thus embracing the many advantages offered to it, in addition to the profit and income department. This extension has rendered necessary the further issue of the shares mentioned above. They will be marked "B." and represented by warrants to bearer; the latter are negociable securities without liability, and are transferable from hand to hand merely by delivery.

Convocation will meet on Wednesday.

The Khedive opened the Egyptian Parliament on Tuesday in person.

The weekly return of the Registrar-General shows a continued prevalence of scarlet fever.

The strike of the Wigan cotton operatives was brought to a close on Tuesday.

The Queen will hold a Council at Osborne to-day.

Sunday trains commenced to run between Glasgow and Paisley on Sunday.

The total number of visitors to the South Kensington Museum since its opening is 9,137,609.

The *Charleston Times* reports "a whisky rebellion" in South Carolina.

The poisoning of foxhounds in Ireland is spreading from Kilkenny to Meath and Limerick.

A child named Damerall, about six years of age, was burnt to death at Exeter on Saturday.

The Great Eastern has safely anchored in Bombay harbour.

A man named Durand hacked and stabbed his mistress, Josephine Rispal, to death in the Rue St. Honoré on Sunday night.

Messages were received on Saturday from India by the Indo-European Company's new line.

There has been a fearful storm in the Red River territory. Seven men were frozen to death.

The question whether the Duke of Newcastle can be made a bankrupt is to be settled by the Court of Appeal.

The land (16 acres) seized by the Crown on Mr. Peabody's death is about to be restored to the trustees.

A servant-girl at Queensferry bought from a "wise woman" the other day a "charm," which turned out to be an old chew of tobacco!

The *Weekly Register* says the name of a well-known peer will have to be added to the list of Catholics who have seats in the House of Lords.

The executioner of Tropmann states that the report to the effect that the condemned struggled with him on the scaffold is "pure invention."

Sir George Bowyer is going to Rome, to take his turn in guarding the door of the Council Chamber.

The new police-court for the Lambeth district was opened on Monday. It is nearly opposite the old court.

An Irish bishopric has unexpectedly become vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, Bishop of Kilmore.

The driver of the mail car between Listowel and Limerick has been attacked by four armed men near Pallaskenry.

There is a man in custody in Castlebar who is alleged to have written no fewer than seven "threatening letters" to seven different landlords.

Mr. Barrow has been declared unseated at Waterford for bribery, but Baron Hughes refused to declare Mr. Osborne elected, as he had not a majority.

A verdict of accidental death has been returned in the case of the two persons killed by the explosion at Brynmawr, which we illustrated last week.

Sir W. Gordon, one of the Queen's *aides-de-camp*, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at Westward Ho, on Tuesday.

The will of Thomas Lockyer, the celebrated Surrey wicket-keeper, was proved on the 25th ult., at the Probate Court, under £1,500. He leaves all to his wife, who is sole executrix.

Of 18,000 Church of England clergy, 5,000 are said to be "Evangelicals," and 2,000 Ritualists and High Churchmen, and about the same number Broad Churchmen. What are the others?

The Court.—The Queen has recovered from her indisposition, and walked in the grounds of Osborne on Sunday. On Monday night a torchlight skating party was to have taken place at Gunton Hall, had the frost lasted. The Duke of Cambridge has left Gunton.

At Exeter, on Saturday night, Sir Stafford Northcote defended the action of the late Government as to the Abyssinian war. It was not a Conservative Government which got the country into the scrape, but it was that Government which got the country out of it.

On Saturday and Sunday upwards of 60,000 persons went on the ice in the various Royal parks in London. On Sunday there were forty immersions in Regent's Park and 20 in Kensington Gardens, on the Round Pond. At Battersea Park a piece of ice was reserved for ladies, some of whom had silver-pointed skates.

The King of the Belgians received the deputation of English mayors on Tuesday. His Majesty promised that the casket presented to him, containing the national address, and to which he referred as "fresh evidence of the friendly sentiments of England," should always have a place of honour in his palace.

Apropos of Professor Tyndall's lecture on Haze and Dust, alluded to last week. The medical men appear to be jealous of the physicist's invasion of their territory. They, through their press organs, criticise his physiology sharply, and find fault with him for too hastily concluding the matter of dust to be organic, and also for so precociously insisting that it contains the germs of disease which enter the system through the respiratory organs. Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

Singular Suicide at Worcester.—Thomas Fewhill, tailor, was on Monday taken before the mayor and magistrates at Worcester, charged with an aggravated assault on a woman named Mary Ann Russell, with whom he had been for some time cohabiting. The assault having been proved, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. He was then consigned to the lock-up while the commitment was being made out by the magistrates' clerk, but in less than half an hour he was found dead, with a shoe-string round his neck.

LITERATURE.

The Australian Handbook and Almanack for 1870. London: Gordon and Gotch.

The publishers of this work, taking into consideration the many and varied relations between this country and the different Australian colonies, have succeeded in bringing out a little book that will be serviceable alike to the merchant, emigrant, and general public. In addition to a complete almanack, the work is full of information concerning Australia, and cannot fail to be a useful and handy book of reference to all interested in that part of the world. There is a full description of the distinctive features of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, West Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, comprising the geography, settlement, climate, products, resources, and population of each colony, together with Parliamentary, commercial, banking, gold-mining, and other information; a guide for emigrants to Australia, a gazetteer of the principal towns there, &c.

The Magazines for February.—In *Macmillan* the author of "Mary Powell" gives us a gossipy paper concerning Miss Mitford; Canon Westcott writes on Cathedral work; there is a seasonable bit of padding on the subject of Valentines; with continuations of "A Brave Lady" and "Estelle Russelle," &c.—Victor Hugo still occupies the post of honour, with his extraordinary story "By Order of the King," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which has a miscellaneous contents-list that includes contributions by Blanchard Jerrold, Percy Fitzgerald ("Will He Escape?"), "H. H. D.," Edward Capern, &c. Those who admire pure style should read Mr. Jerrold's "Christian Vagabond." — A new story called Gwendoline's Harvest" is commenced in *Chambers's Journal* this month. The other contents of this deservedly popular monthly are as various and good as ever. — Cassell's publications include the *Magazine*, the *Quiver*, the *Book of Birds*, the *Household*, and *Popular Educator*, of all of which we can only repeat our previous encomiums.

NEW MUSIC.

Songs, &c., from the Operetta "The Artist's Stratagem." 1. "The Land that I Love." 2. "I'm Not in Love, not I." 3. "My Heart is Free." 4. "Those Eyes which Beam." 5. Trio, "Now Fate alas, has Parted." Words by J. Tom Burgess, Esq. Music by Rosario Aspa. London: Novello, Ewer, and Co.

The dialogue and concerted music of this piece will be found in Routledge's Christmas Annual for 1870. The songs of the "Artist's Stratagem" are all good alike, reflecting equal credit on poet and composer, who, apart from the praise they deserve for the abilities they have displayed in their present productions, are entitled to commendation for their endeavours to advance a much-neglected branch of musical composition—the drawing room operetta. The music and words of "The Artist's Stratagem" are gracefully spun together, and we believe the operetta needs only to be known to be appreciated.

"Who'll Buy Sweet Violets?" Words by Edward Legge; composed by Alfred J. Caldicott. Third edition. London: Czerny, Regent-street; and all Music-sellers.

This is a plaintive little ballad in three flats. An attractive feature is a beautiful photograph of a girl on the title-page. By way of recommendation we need only say that it has had a large sale, and has already reached a third edition.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

[Weather Permitting.]

The Warwickshire Hounds, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, February 7, at the Talbot Inn, Wellesbourne; Tuesday, February 8, at Mitford Bridge; Thursday, February 10, at Lower Shuckburgh; Friday, February 11, at Wroxton New Inn.

The North Warwickshire Hounds, *at Eleven.*—Tuesday, February 8, at Bubbenhall; Thursday, February 10, at Dunchurch; Friday, February 11, at Inkford Brook.

The South Staffordshire (Lord Henry Paget's), *at Eleven.*—Monday, February 7, at Middleton Hall; Friday, February 11, Fleur-de-lis, Norton.

The Albrighton Hounds, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, February 7, at Longford (at Twelve); Tuesday, February 8, at Wood Eaton; Thursday, February 10, at Woodcote (at half-past Eleven); Saturday, February 12, at Hagley.

Mr. Meynell Ingram's Hounds, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, February 7, at Sudbury; Thursday, February 10, at Walton Village; Saturday, February 12, at Loxley.

The North Shropshire Hounds (the Hon. R. C. Hill's), *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, February 7, at Twemlows; Wednesday, February 9, at Shawbury; Friday, February 11, at Chetwynd.

Quorn (Mr. Chaworth Muster's Hounds), *at Eleven.*—Monday, February 7, at Great Dalby; Tuesday, February 8, at Gotham; Friday, February 11, at Prestwold Hall; Saturday, February 12, at Belton.

BIRTHS.

Holdsworth.—On the 30th ult., the wife of W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., of Holly House, Skirbeck, near Boston, Lincolnshire, of a daughter.

Hepper.—On the 30th ult., the wife of Lieutenant A. J. Hepper, Royal Engineers, of Wolverhampton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dunraven—Lambert.—On the 27th ultimo, at the Catholic Church, Warwick Street, by the Hon. and Rev. Gilbert Talbot, D.D., the Earl of Dunraven to Anne, daughter of the late Henry Lambert, Esq., of Carnagh, formerly M.P. for the county of Wexford.

Lamplough—Hamilton.—On the 27th ult., at Wesley Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. John Hartley, the Rev. John Lamplough, of Axminster, younger son of the late J. W. Lamplough, Bank, Derby, to Eva Isabella, second daughter of Robert Hamilton, surgeon, Derby.

DEATHS.

Baker.—On the 29th ult., at Medbourne Rectory, Leicestershire, the Rev. Lawrence Palk Baker, B.D., forty-five years rector of the parish, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Mackenzie.—On the 29th ult., at Clifton, Captain Alexander Mackenzie, R.N., in his 80th year.

Archer.—On the 29th ult., at No. 1, Worcester-terrace, Clifton, Bristol, Marianne, widow of the Rev. W. H. Archer, formerly of Hanbury, Staffordshire, aged 73.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Pates de Foies Gras.—It may interest some readers of "The Household" column to know that Strasbourg is the great market for *pâtes de foies gras*, made, as it is known, of the livers of geese. The geese are shut up in coops, so narrow they cannot turn round in them, and then stuffed twice a day with Indian corn, to enlarge their livers, which have been known to swell till they reached the enormous weight of two pounds and a half. Garlic, steeped in water, is given them to increase their appetites.

Kill Wasps in Spring.—Everybody knows that wasps destroy a quantity of fruit in the summer; everybody should also know that every pair of wasps killed in spring saves the trouble and annoyance of a swarm in the autumn. In case of being stung, get the blue-bag from the laundry and rub it well into the wound as soon as possible. Later in the season, it is customary to hang vessels of beer, or water and sugar, in the fruit trees, to entice them to drown themselves.

Choosing Carpets.—Not the easiest matter for young housekeepers is the selection of their carpets. Unless great care is taken, and the purchaser has good taste, you are apt to find your drawing-room or dining-room having much the appearance of a huge chessboard. Never buy carpets that have white in them, nor those in which all the colours are light, nor those having what artists call a "middle tint"—that is neither dark nor light. The most truly chaste, rich, and elegant carpets are those where the pattern is formed of one colour only, but arranged in every variety of shade. For instance, we have seen a Brussels carpet entirely red; the pattern formed by shades or tints varying from the deepest crimson (almost a black), to the palest pink (almost a white). Also one of green only, shaded from the darkest bottle-green, in some parts of the figure, to the lightest pea-green in others. Another, in which there was no colour but brown, in all its various gradations, some of the shades being nearly black, others of a light buff. All these carpets had much the look of rich cut velvet. The curtains, sofas, &c., must be of corresponding colours, that the effect of the whole may be noble and elegant.

Airing Beds.—Here is a simple and effective method of ascertaining whether a bed be aired. Introduce a glass goblet between the sheets for a minute or two, just when the warming-pan is taken out; if the bed be dry, there will only be a slight cloudy appearance on the glass, but if not, the damp of the bed will assume the more formidable appearance of drops, the warning of danger.

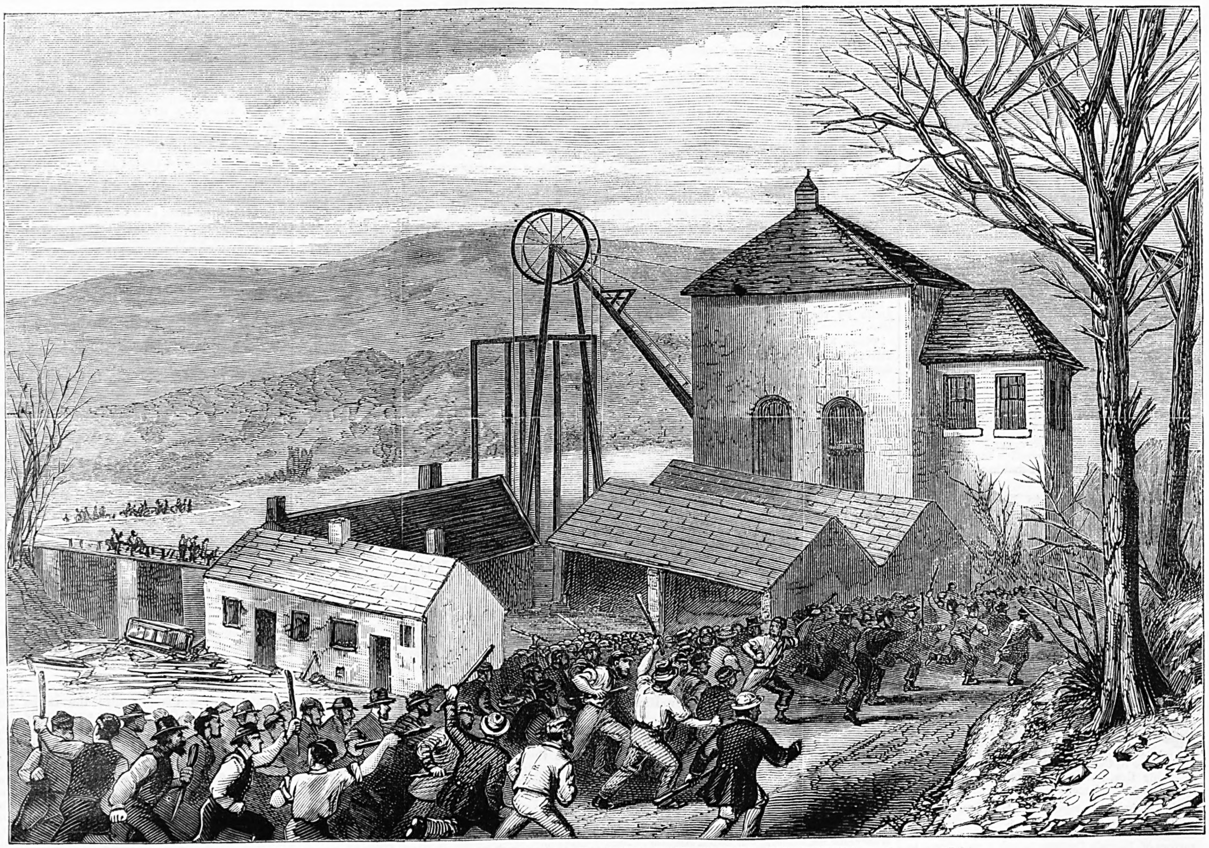
Pulled Bread.—This is so rarely seen in private families that we give the recipe for making it. Take from the oven an ordinary loaf when it is about *half baked*, and, with the fingers, while the bread is yet hot, dexterously pull the half-set dough into pieces of irregular shape, about the size of an egg. Don't attempt to smooth or flatten them—the rougher their shapes the better. Set upon tins, place in a very slow oven, and bake to a rich brown. This forms a deliciously crisp crust for cheese. If you do not bake at home, your baker will prepare it for you, if ordered. Pulled bread may be made in the revolving ovens. It is very nice with wine instead of biscuits.

Time Required for Cooking Poultry, Game, &c.—"M. R., London" (rather a vague address, by-the-bye, mademoiselle), asks for information on this important subject. She has just begun housekeeping, and has had but little practice in cooking. We have much pleasure in informing her that—

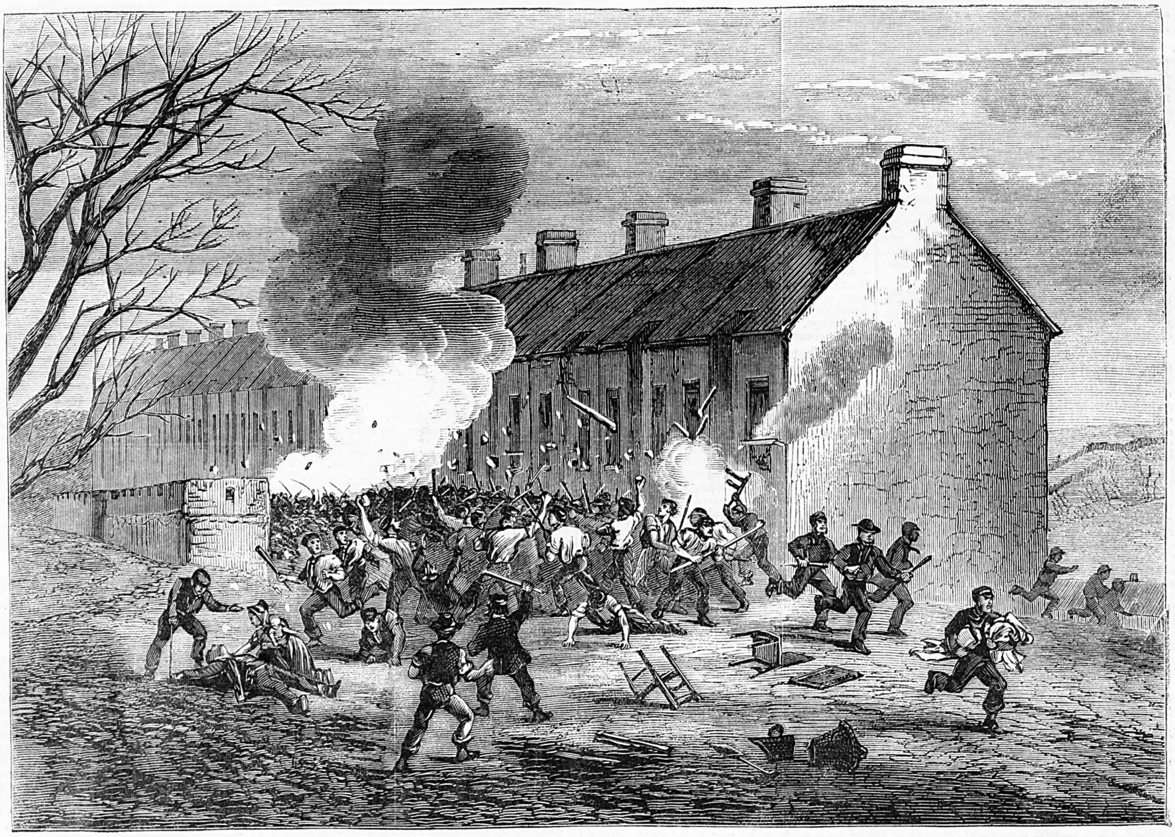
	H.	M.
A small capon, fowl, or chicken requires	0	20
A large fowl	0	45
A capon, full size	0	35
A goose	1	0
Wild ducks, and grouse	0	15
Pheasants, and turkey poults	0	20
A moderate-sized turkey, stuffed	1	15
Partridges	0	25
Quail	0	10
A hare or rabbit ... ... about	1	0
Leg of pork, ¼ hour for each pound, and above that allowance	0	20
A chine of pork	0	20
A neck of mutton	1	30
A haunch of venison ... ... about	3	30

A Good Clear Soup.—Clear gravy soup may be made from shin of beef, which should not be large or coarse. The meat will be found serviceable for the table. From ten pounds of the meat let the butcher cut off five or six from the thick fleshy part, and again divide the knuckle, that the whole may lie compactly in the vessel in which it is to be stewed. Pour in three quarts of cold water, and when it has been brought slowly to boil, and been well skimmed, throw in an an ounce and a half of salt, half a large teaspoonful of peppercorns, eight cloves, two blades of mace, a faggot of savory herbs, a couple of carrots, and the heart of a root of celery; to these add a mild onion, or not, at choice. When the whole has stewed very softly for four hours, probe the large bit of beef, and, if quite tender, lift it out for the table; let the soup be simmered from two to three hours longer, and then strain it through a fine sieve into a clean pan. When it is perfectly cold, clear off every particle of fat: heat a couple of quarts; stir in, when it boils, half an ounce of sugar, a small tablespoonful of good soy, and twice as much of Harvey's sauce, or, instead of this, of clear and fine mushroom ketchup. If carefully made, the soup will be perfectly transparent, and of good colour and flavour. A thick slice of ham will improve it, and a pound or so of the neck of beef. with an additional pint of water will likewise enrich its quality. A small quantity of good broth may be made of the fragments of the whole, boiled down with a few fresh vegetables.

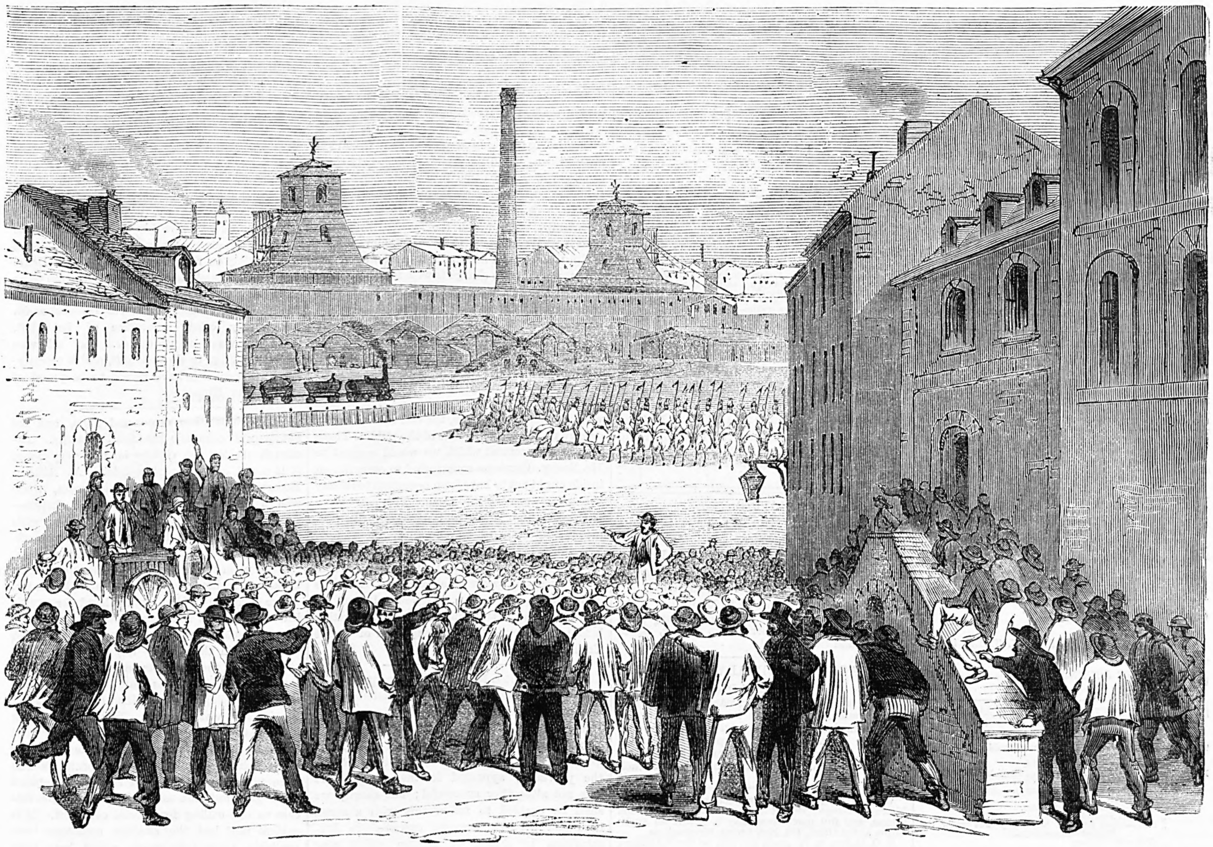
Cooking Kidneys.—What is worse than a kidney badly cooked—black, hard, and destitute of taste or gravy? Tell your cook to cut them through the long way, score them, sprinkle a little pepper and salt on them, and run a wire skewer through to keep them from curling on the gridiron, so that they may be evenly broiled. Broil over a clear fire, taking care not to prick them with the fork, turning them often till they are done; they will take about ten or twelve minutes, if the fire is brisk; or fry them in butter, and make gravy for them in the pan (after you have taken out the kidneys), by putting in a teaspoonful of flour; as soon as it looks brown, put in as much water as will make gravy; they will take five minutes more to fry than to broil.



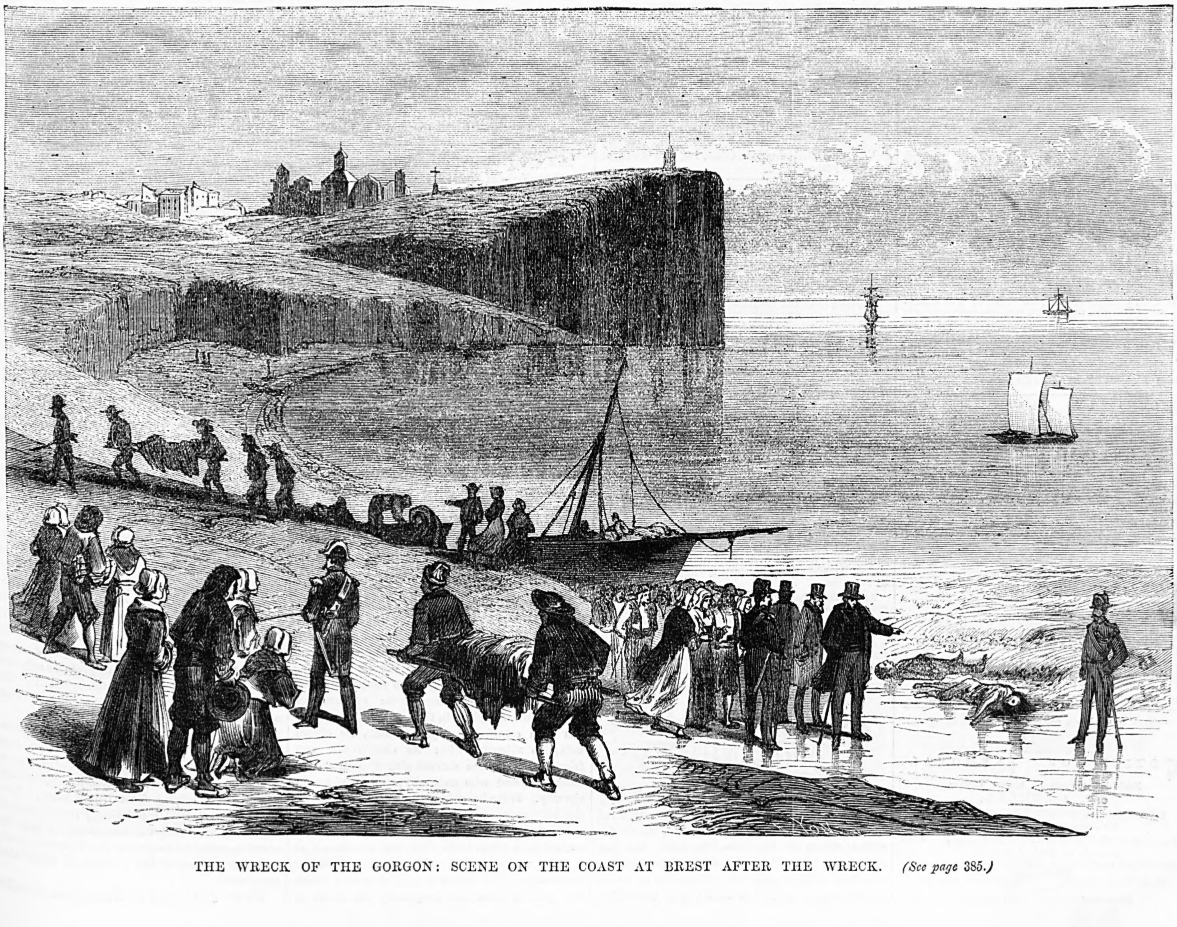
THE THORNCLIFFE RIOTS: UNIONISTS ATTACKING TANKERSLEY PIT WORKS. *(See page 374.)*



THE THORNCLIFFE RIOTS: THE ATTACK ON THE COTTAGES AT WESTWOOD ROW. *(See page 374.)*



THE CREUZOT RIOTS: THE WORKMEN BEING HARANGUED BY ONE OF THE RIOTERS. *(See page 374.)*



THE WRECK OF THE GORGON: SCENE ON THE COAST AT BREST AFTER THE WRECK. *(See page 385.)*

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A Word for Wagner.
How Barzouyeh Found the Book.
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W. T. BELCHER, Mus. Bac., Oxon, Fell. Coll. Org., Professor of the Organ, Pianoforte, Singing, and the Theory of Music, 3, Hampstead Road, and at 23, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [403

MRS. SHOEMACK, late Miss Griesbach, Professor of the Piano-forte and Singing, 1, Montague Place, Moseley Road, Birmingham, gives LESSONS either at her own or pupils' residence. Mrs. Shoemack holds testimonials from M. Benedict, &c. Terms on application as above, or of Mr. Harrison, Colmore Row. Mrs. Shoemack visits all towns in the neighbourhood. [567

NOTICE.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

Wholesale Agents for THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to the Publishers. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MENTOR (Sheffield) is informed that we have in hand several illustrations of the leading works in Sheffield and Birmingham.

CLERICUS (Nottingham) is referred to our back Numbers.

"M. W." (Wolverhampton) may expect in an early Number several illustrations of Wolverhampton, from photographs by a well-known local artist.

ADMIRER (Midland Institute) is informed that all our illustrations are copyright. Pictures of foreign incident are specially designed for us, and cannot be reproduced in England. We do not sanction the reproduction of our works except in very special cases, such as those of Trade illustrations.

"J. W." (Birmingham).—We have sent your letter to the writer of our weekly article on "Science and Industry," who will give you the information you require.

EXPERT (Dudley) is informed on the authority of M. Simonin that the first application of steam to pumping machinery was not made in a coal-mine. Captain Savery erected one of his "fire-engines" to lift the water from one of the Cornish mines in the Breage and Wendron district; but as the construction of this engine depended on the production of a partial vacuum in a metallic sphere, into which the water rushed, to be expelled again by the fire, its action was slow and the work done exceedingly small.

ADVERTISER is referred to our first Volume, now ready, price 8s., bound in ornamental cloth cover. Our terms for advertisements are higher than "other newspapers" it is true. We offer special advantages in return—special advantages which "other newspapers" do not possess.

ART.—The illustration of the Birmingham Police-court in our last was drawn by F. Eltze, a London artist of considerable repute, and engraved by J. Swain.

BELMONT PRO-CATHEDRAL AND MONASTERY.—In our notice of this building, it should have been mentioned that the picture was engraved from an excellent photograph by Mr. Ladmore, of Hereford.

The Illustrated Midland News
BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 5, 1870.

Two hundred thousand tons of coal per annum are raised at Creuzot, where the strike, which we illustrate this week, has just ended. A large local iron-works consumes the majority of the coal, the exhaustion of which is foreseen, as there is a fault which has baffled all investigation. "The strike" is comparatively a new "institution" on the Continent. It is a curious coincidence that our pages contain this week special illustrations of mining strikes in two of the most important coal districts of England and France.

ANOTHER strike is on the cards. The colliery engine tenders of Rowley and the vicinity have asked for an advance of sixpence a day, which, "considering the care and responsibility devolving upon" them, "and the vigilance necessary since the Special Rules came into operation," they think is not "an extravagant or unreasonable request." A contemporary lays stress upon the "contempt" with which the men say they have been treated; but save that the employers have declined to pay the advanced rate of wages, we cannot see that the charge is well founded. The men think they have a good case, and that they have been hardly treated; and they appear, if their demand is not complied with, to have resolved upon striking.

MR. BUSBY, the great 'bus owner of Liverpool, is revolutionizing the public vehicle traffic of Birmingham. He is engaged in a fierce warfare with the local proprietors, the end of which may or may not be to the benefit of the public. There is one improvement which we would suggest to Mr. Busby. Carriages constructed to carry fifteen inside ought not to have from seventeen to twenty passengers crowded into them. This is breaking faith with the public and damaging the permanent interests of the omnibus proprietors. The Midland Railway Company would find it advantageous to accommodate the Balsall Heath and Moseley district with another station. This is talked of, we believe. It would be well to establish this further means of communication before the advent of the coming days of Street Tramways.

WE are indebted to our able contemporary the *Daily Post* for mentioning a contemplated change in our arrangements with regard to engraving. Last week the first illustration in newspaper work of any pretensions ever drawn on wood, engraved and printed in an illustrated paper in the provinces, appeared in these pages. It was not altogether successful; but shortly we shall be enabled to follow this with a series of really high-class works executed in Birmingham by artists of London repute now engaged upon our own premises. Accompanying these will appear the opening illustrations of a "Manual of Design," of especial interest to Schools of Art and to all persons engaged in art-industry. We have had the opinion of the highest authorities concerning this work, and are warranted in believing that it will be of national value. Art education is one of the popular cries. Our "Manual of Design" will form a text-book for students and operatives engaged in art, industry, and manufactures. We hope to commence the work within the next few weeks.

THE name of Police-constable Daniells, of the Birmingham Police Force, deserves to be perpetuated as that of a man who has performed a gallant and noble action. On Sunday afternoon, when several hundred persons were on the Reservoir at Ladywood, John Inman, of 124, Irving-street, Birmingham, was immersed, as were also two persons who had gone to his aid. P.C. Daniells, with a line round his waist, first rescued the two men who had endeavoured to save Inman, and then, the ice breaking with every step he took, made for the place where Inman was struggling in the water. Inman dragged Daniells under the water, but the heroic policeman released himself, and "turning to the shore, told the other to catch his leg." Inman did so, and, together, rescuer and rescued, got safely ashore, amidst the cheers of the spectators. So heroic an action we hope will not pass unrewarded. Daniells was highly complimented by the stipendiary magistrate on Monday, and raised to the merit class by the Watch Committee on Tuesday; but we hope a substantial acknowledgment of his bravery will be made. A fellow-policeman who assisted in the rescue has been awarded £2.

WORCESTERSHIRE has its full share of philanthropists. The county town contains some of the noblest institutions in the Midlands. Foremost amongst them, although it is the youngest, must now be placed the Home for Female Servants. The first annual meeting of its supporters was held on Saturday, when some encouraging information was given in the report. The Home has been established eight months, its object being to attract within its comfortable and friendly walls those servant girls who are out of situations, and who naturally seek for places in the city. It is almost impossible to over-estimate the advantages which such an establishment is calculated to confer upon friendless girls. Newly arrived in a large town, they are oftentimes at a loss where to go, and whom to ask for assistance. The common lodging-houses which are open to them are frequently the resort of bad characters. Into this vitiated atmosphere the girl from some remote country village is decoyed, is fascinated too often by its temptations, loses all hope of obtaining decent employment, and then, rudderless, like a boat tossed by the merciless waves, is made cognisant of the melancholy fact that the only course open to her is a life of sin and wretchedness. In the benevolent hope of preventing, to a great extent, this moral ruin, the Worcester Female Servants' Home was founded, the County Servants' Registration Society having formed the nucleus of the younger institution. We sincerely trust that the Home will be the means of staying the downward progress of many girls, who will find in the establishment a "home" in the best sense of the word. An important resolution was come to at the meeting on Saturday: the Servants' Home and the Servants' Registration Society are to be amalgamated, the interest being thus confined to and centred upon *one* establishment. Like every other institution of its kind, it is in want of assistance. Let all who are in a position to do so help it, and Worcestershire will some day have reason to be proud of its Servants' Home.

KING FROST has come and gone, and the newspapers chronicle his fatal passage. Although the list of victims is not very long, it is a sad one to contemplate. At Rishton Reservoir, two miles from Blackburn, there was a shocking fatality. Several skaters—principally factory hands—were dragging girls over the ice, which had already grown weak. Nine or ten skaters and sliders formed a chain, and got upon the centre of the reservoir; the ice broke, and they were thrown into the water. There were no appliances at hand for saving life—not so much as a rope, a ladder, or a plank. But the factory hands, accustomed to the sight of danger in their every day life, were soon stripping off their jackets, and fastening them together in a line. This frail rope was thrown to the struggling men and girls who were fighting the ice and water for life. Naturally "a long time was spent in this attempt to rescue," and although six persons were got out, the other four perished in sight of hundreds of spectators who were powerless to help. The dead numbered three girls and one man. We have taken this case as one calling for special comment. It is evident that had the smallest assistance been available, these four people would have been alive now. Had there been a single rope, a plank, or a ladder, similar to those in use in the London Parks all the winter, this fearful sacrifice would have been averted. We have seen what was effected by the Blackburn operatives with a string of jackets; in the hands of these gallant fellows a stout line would have been as serviceable as the lifeboat is to the shipwrecked mariner. But nothing of the kind was to be seen. If the whole of the ice on the reservoir had suddenly given way, as it was not unlikely to have done, considering the atmospheric change on Sunday, the hundreds of skaters and sliders who were on the ice might have found a watery grave, and all for want of precautionary measures in case of accidents. If it be replied that the blame in a great measure rests with the skaters and sliders themselves, we would urge upon all, before going on the ice, to see that ropes and ladders (no more useful articles can be obtained) are at hand. If no one else will provide these, let all who find pastime on the treacherous skating-ground subscribe amongst themselves to procure the requisite life-saving appliances, which a pound or two would purchase.

BIRMINGHAM VOLUNTEERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A TOWN which has contributed so materially to the success of the Volunteer movement as Birmingham has done, has surely a right to be heard upon the question that is agitating Riflemen throughout the United Kingdom. Since the formation of the Birmingham Battalion, now some eleven years ago, 3,586 persons have been enrolled; the last return shows that the Battalion is now 1,105 strong; 918 being "extra" effectives, 124 effectives, and 63 non-effectives. These figures are eminently satisfactory, and give the Battalion a high place in volunteering. How long it will be possible for the Battalion to remain in its present gratifying and honourable position depends upon whether or no the Government gives its adhesion to the scheme recently propounded by Mr. CARDWELL, and which we noticed in a previous number.

Without going into the details of Mr. CARDWELL's proposals, we may observe that their effect would be to deprive the Volunteers of about one-half of the monetary support they have been receiving from Government. Lord RANELAGH showed convincingly that this would be the result; and the knowledge of this fact alone is sufficient to arouse the Volunteers, as a body, to a sense of the position in which they are placed.

We are glad to find the Birmingham Battalion agreed upon the question. At a meeting, lately held and presided over by Lieut.-Colonel Ratcliff, the Government proposals were denounced as "illusory," and it was declared "that regarded as a whole, these regulations seem calculated seriously to injure the present position and usefulness of the force, and to diminish the zeal and interest of the officers in its efficiency, if not wholly to destroy it." Almost the same resolve has been come to by other Midland Counties' Battalions and Corps.

But whilst expressing their dissatisfaction with Mr. Cardwell's propositions in their entirety, the officers of the Birmingham Battalion come forward with a practical series of suggestions, which together form the following scheme:—

1st.—The Government Capitation Grant, when earned, to be at the disposal of the Commanding Officer and Committee, according to the existing War Office Regulations.

2nd.—The present distinction of efficients and *extra* efficients to be retained.

3rd.—The Capitation Grant to be 20s. for each efficient, and a further sum of 20s. for extra efficiency in Musketry Practice.

4th.—*Efficients* to go through every year all the usual Preliminary Drills and Lectures, with Position and Aiming Drills—and attend six Company Drills with their own Company, and six Battalion Drills—a minimum of twelve files to be fixed, without which no Company Drill shall count—and a minimum of four Companies of sixteen files for Battalion Drill. *Extra efficients* to pass into the second class, and to fire ten rounds in Volley Firing, with a minimum of five files for each volley.

5th.—Officers on the expiration of six months, after joining, or promotion, to undergo such reasonable examination as the Government may require.

6th.—Officers who have served ten years and upwards, on retiring, to retain their rank.

7th.—All other existing regulations now in force to remain unaltered.

These proposals, distinguished alike for their good sense and moderation, have been forwarded to the Secretary for War, for his consideration, and we hope the right honourable gentlemen will give them the attention they deserve. Never have the Volunteers commenced a year under more inauspicious circumstances than those which will distinguish 1870. The whole framework of the movement is just now in such a position that only the promulgation of the proposed new Government regulations is needed to make it totter and fall. Our legislators ought to have seen sufficient of the working of the old system to make them hesitate before giving their support to the unpractical, ungenerous proposals of the Secretary for War. Let the Volunteer movement, if it is worth retaining, be properly stimulated and encouraged. The day may arrive when the Citizen Legions may be as useful in their way as the Regular Army.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Rugby School re-opened on Friday.

Two boys fell through the ice and were drowned, on Thursday, at Shrewsbury.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane is to be invited by the Conservatives to stand for Nottingham.

Oxford has pronounced in favour of the Education League.

There is great distress amongst the Leicester poor.

Before the baths at Bilston can be used by the public £1,000 will have to be borrowed.

A revision of the colliery rules is suggested by Mr. Rupert Kettle.

The season for shooting and taking pheasants and partridges legally terminated on Monday. The season has been a good one for sportsmen.

On Monday, at the Barnsley court-house, a miner was fined £1 and costs for using an open lamp in the Oaks Colliery.

Her Majesty has presented a copy of her recent work "Leaves from a Diary in the Highlands," &c., to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Lord Guernsey is expected to succeed Lord Curzon in the mastership of the Atherstone Hounds.

Joseph Mason, of Hales Owen, who attempted to destroy himself recently, was charged with the offence on Tuesday, and committed for trial at the Sessions.

On Sunday morning some Sunday-school children were attacked by a cow in Anderton's lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham. Several children were tossed, but were not much hurt; some adults received severe injuries.

The Court of Criminal Appeal has affirmed the conviction by the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions of James Stainer, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for embezzling monies belonging to a Kidderminster benefit society.

Kidderminster School of Art.—At the annual meeting of this school on Friday, Mr. Lea, M.P., presiding, the following were awarded prizes:

Benjamin Perks, for designs for decoration of dining room, gold medal; G. Kingham, designs for muslin, national bronze medal; J. Thatcher, designs for carpet, national bronze medal.—*Third-grade prizes*: Henry Clarke, William Turner, John Thatcher, Jonathan Birtwhistle, Albert Poole, Henry Hunt, William Winbury.—*Second-grade certificates:* William Adams, Isabella Burbury, Albert Cowell, William Kellingbeck, Peter Miller, Robert Mills, James Milnes, Edwin Morgan, Thomas F. Naylor, Mary J. Morgan, Vincent Smith, William Turner, Eliza A. Deacon.—*Local prizes:* Masters Bond, W. Hancocks, Findon, and Whittall.—The following students obtained free studentships: Charles Cox, Henry Hunt, Edward Pool, John Thatcher, and William Winbury,

At a meeting at Worcester on Saturday of gentlemen interested in education, it was resolved not to hold a public meeting at present, but watch the course of public events, and aid the Union as much as possible in a private manner. Mr. Hyld Holden and Mr. J. B. Safford were appointed joint secretaries, and the meeting, after appointing a provisional committee, adjourned to the 19th inst.

Nine new trains daily have been placed on the Sutton Coldfield line, including a train from Birmingham at 11. 5 p.m.

The re-opening of Evesham Town Hall was celebrated on Friday by a ball, which was largely attended.

Owing to his indisposition, Mr. Henry Allsopp, of Hindlip Hall, near Worcester, has sold most of his stud at Tattersall's.

Captain Hampton, the Chief Constable, is organising a fire brigade at Kidderminster. Lord Dudley heads the subscription for a fire escape with £10.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. J. D. Harris addressed their constituents at Leicester, on Thursday. Mr. Taylor thought the Birmingham Education League, of which he is a member, had committed an error in introducing the conscience clause.

On Sunday, at all the Roman Catholic churches in Liverpool and the nerghbourhood, prayers were offered up for the repose of the souls of those who were crushed to death at St. Joseph's Church on the previous Sunday.

Mr. Ellison, Judge of the Birmingham County Court, has decided that an employer has no right to deduct fines from a man's wages, which he must pay in full, except where the Truck Act authorises him to make deductions.

The 13th Essex (Dedham) Rifles, the 20th Essex (Haverhill) Rifles, and the 1st Oxfordshire Light Horse Volunteers are about to be disbanded. The maximum of establishment of the two former corps has not exceeded fifty-nine men, and the latter sixty sabres.

A house-to-house collection is to be made at Shrewsbury to solicit subscriptions for defraying the expenses of the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at that town—supposing the Society resolves to visit Shrewsbury. About £5,000 will be wanted.

Messrs. Wallington and Wright, solicitors, have served the Leamington Church Completion Committee with a notice, on behalf of Mr. T. D. Barry, Town Surveyor, threatening that body with legal proceedings unless Mr. Barry is paid five per cent. upon the total sum expended in the erection of the new porch at the parish church.

A Fasting Man in the Midlands.—The excitement connected with the Welsh Fasting Girl is likely to be eclipsed by a case which a newspaper correspondent reports to a local paper. At Leek, in the Staffordshire Moorlands (says the writer), there is a man named Francis Mellor, aged 41, who, it is stated on excellent authority, has not eaten any solid food for nine years. At seventeen he worked as an ordinary silk twister, and pursued his employment for many years without inconvenience. Later in life he became wholly unable to swallow any food, and has been pronounced incurable by the medical men who have attended him. Milk is now his only nutriment, and though at times he experiences a ravenous sensation of hunger, the sight of flesh meat sickens him. He is in a pitiful state, being barely able to stand upright.

Designs for the Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.—This week the designs for the proposed new Asylum for Middle-class Idiots, to take the place of the present establishment at Knowle, have been on view at the Athenæum Hall, Temple-row, Birmingham. A premium of £100 being offered for the best plan for the proposed new building, fifteen architects have sent in plans—all to the non-professional eye appearing suitable for the purpose required. The design is to erect a building, which shall be complete at an expenditure of £8,000, and so arranged that when it is found necessary to enlarge it the additional expenditure shall not be more than £12,000. It would be manifestly unfair to criticise the plans in detail or otherwise whilst the competing architects are waiting for the verdict of professional judges; but we may say that from either of the drawings a splendid building might be reared for the philanthropic object in view.

Trade Notes.—We understand that the directors of the Midland Railway Company will recommend a dividend on the ordinary stock for the past half-year at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum.—The directors of the North Staffordshire Railway will, we believe, recommend a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, against 2½ per cent. last half-year.—An order in the Court of Chancery has been taken by consent for winding-up the United Kingdom Telegraph Company Limited.—The annual report of the Birmingham Joint-Stock Bank, Limited, has been issued. It states that the net profit shown on the 31st December last amounted to £42,972 10s. 4d.; and, in addition to the interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June last, a similar dividend is now proposed, a balance of £2,092 10s. 4d. being carried to the credit of the reserved surplus fund. The list of applications for the Russian Loan was closed on Monday. More than £6,000,000 is said to have been subscribed for. The loan is at 2½ prem.

Worcestershire Chamber of Agriculture.—On Saturday this Chamber discussed the question of maintaining the turnpike roads and highways, and the manner in which the rates should be levied, and the furnishing of agricultural statistics. Mr. G. Whitaker presided. A resolution, proposed by Mr. Varden, and seconded by Mr. J. Webb, to the effect that the present turnpike system ought to be continued until a comprehensive revision of taxation is effected, was agreed to. Mr. Knight, M.P., spoke in favour of the entire revision of local taxation, and proposed—

> That pending the revision of local taxation the present tolls should be continued, or the cost of maintenance of the principal roads be borne, wholly or in part, by the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. T. Woodward, jun., seconded the motion, which was agreed to. The third resolution was proposed by the Rev. J. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Russon, and agreed to—

> That as a permanent system all income and property should contribute to the maintenance of both turnpike roads and highways.

The agricultural statistics question was not discussed at any length; the Chamber resolved that "the present mode of collecting agricultural statistics is not satisfactory, but it is not desirable to press the subject in the ensuing session of Parliament." The resolutions are to be presented to the Central Chamber.

The Cannock Chase coalfield produces nearly 800,000 tons of coal a year.

Alterations in the management of the Birmingham police force are proposed.

The block telegraph system is to be adopted on all the main lines of the Midland Railway.

A carpenter named Morris fell down dead in a draper's shop at Stourbridge on Saturday.

The foot-and-mouth disease is spreading in the Bromsgrove district.

There are 130 applications for the office of Town Surveyor at Leamington.

The case "Mordaunt *v.* Mordaunt, Cole, and Johnstone" will be heard on Saturday next.

The pew question at Leamington remains unsettled.

The new line between Silverdale and Market Drayton has been inspected by Col. Yolland. The railway will be opened in a few weeks.

The *Sheffield Independent* says that the bequests made by the late Mr. Samuel Bailey to that town amount to nearly £80,000.

On the 1st inst. the new Midland line between Sheffield and Chesterfield was opened. Sheffield is thus placed on the main line of the Midland Railway. The Wicker station is entirely closed for passenger traffic.

The Rev. T. P. Wilson, lecturing at Shrewsbury on Monday night, on Ritualism, its cause and cure, said he considered the advocates of Ritualism as the quack doctors of theology.

Dr. Mackenzie was consecrated to the suffragan Bishopric of Lincoln on Wednesday at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham. We shall illustrate the ceremony next week.

Captain Price, M.P. for Tewkesbury, addressed his constituents on Monday evening. He said he had undergone no change in his opinions since his election, and a vote of confidence was awarded him.

The committee of the South Staffordshire Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition have ordered £850 to be divided between the Wolverhampton School of Art and the South Staffordshire Educational Association.

The Rev. Dr. Wilkinson presided at the annual meeting of the Birmingham Church Extension Society on Thursday, the Bishop of Worcester being unable to attend owing to illness. The society has in hand a balance of £267 4s.

The Telegraphs.—The Postmaster-General has issued a circular explaining the new telegraph tariff and other arrangements. It is definitively announced that the Postmaster-General will assume the management of the telegraphs on Saturday (to-day), and from this date the uniform shilling rate will prevail throughout the United Kingdom.

The Ice.—There was skating generally in the Midlands up to Sunday, when the ice broke up. The melancholy accidents near Blackburn and at Shrewsbury are commented upon in our leading columns. At Birmingham there were no fatal accidents. A metal turner named Smith broke his left leg at Ladywood.

Amongst the names in the matriculation list of London University are the following:—First division: T. E. Hayward, Tewkesbury Grammar School.—Second division: P. Birch, Lichfield Grammar School; J. W. Spicer, Queen's College, Birmingham; and J. H. Stranger, Hereford Proprietary School, Hereford.

During the past week Earl Stamford has been entertaining a select party at Enville Hall. The following is a return of the sport:—Pheasants, 819; partridges, 1,537; hares, 111; rabbits, 114; woodcocks, 1; snipe, 1; wild ducks, 1; various, 53; making a grand total of 2,637. The number of guns on the first three days was twelve, and on the last thirteen.

Savage Attack by a Thief.—A man named Fisher, aged 27, a gun implement maker, went into a pawnbroker's shop in Aston-street, Birmingham, on Monday night, and after being shown some gold watches, endeavoured to make off with a case containing five or six. The door was fastened in such a manner that Fisher could not get out. Finding this the case, he made a violent attack upon Mr. and Mrs. Carter (the shopkeeper and his wife), and savagely stabbed Mr. Carter and a man who came to his assistance, after having bitten both him and Mrs. Carter. He was at length secured and taken into custody; and on Tuesday he was committed for trial at the assizes. He had only recently come out of gaol. The magistrate told him he would be liable to be sent to penal servitude.

The Spring Circuits of the Judges.—The remainder of the Spring Circuits of the Judges were settled on Wednesday, as follows:—Midland (Mr. Justice Montague Smith and Mr. Baron Cleasby): Warwick, February 24; Derby, March 2; Nottingham, March 7; Lincoln, March 10; York, March —. North Wales (Mr. Baron Channell): Welshpool, March 12; Bala, March 16; Ruthin, March 19; Beaumaris, March 23; Carnarvon, March 26; Mold, March 30; Chester and City, April 2. In the South Wales Circuit (Lord Chief-Justice Bovill) the days have been again altered as follows, viz.:—Carmarthen, March 9; Swansea, March 15; Brecon, March 20; Presteign, March 31; Chester, April 2.

Billiards at Birmingham.—There was a grand billiard match on Friday night at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, between W. Cook, jun., of London, and A. Bennett, of Birmingham. The match was 1,000 up, Bennett receiving 350. For some little time before the time appointed for the match it was feared that Bennett, who was unwell, would be unable to play; he showed great pluck, however, and came to the scratch punctually. Cook, who has the reputation of being the best player in England, was not in good form. A few nights before he had played against Bennett's brother, and won by 431 points. His largest break on Friday night was 49. Bennett, on the contrary, played easily and carefully, despite his indisposition, and made a break of 106. Cook improved towards the middle of the game, but he could never overtake his opponent, who won by 476 points, scoring in reality 26 more than Cook. There was a crowded room to witness the match.

AT SHEFFIELD.

To the Editor.

Sir,—I suppose not one out of a hundred persons mapping out their vacation tour would include in the list of places to be visited the town of Sheffield. A manufacturing town *par excellence*, Sheffield presents no inducements to tourists, who are generally too glad to get away from its smoke and dirt, and leave the furnaces and factories behind. It is certainly not the locality in which to play; Business is your only cry; although your Sheffielder knows how to enjoy himself as well as anybody, when the factory is closed, the ledger shut, and the day's work over. Then he recreates.

I said, "when the factory is closed;" but are those great hives of industry ever still? When do the busy bees "knock off" I wonder? They were toiling on that murky February afternoon—they were hard at it apparently at three o'clock the next morning, at which unseasonable hour the Birmingham train leaves Sheffield. In the day you heard the roar and clash of machinery, and the din of the anvils, but an impenetrable grey mist hung over the place, giving it almost a solemn aspect. At night every furnace is blazing redly, the thick black smoke ascends to the pure Heavens, and, as you pass through the Plain of Fire in the comfortable carriages which the Midland always provides for its patrons, you can but lament that you have not the pen of a Dante, the pencil of a Doré, by aid of which to lay "the cunning of the scene" before the readers of the Illustrated Paper. A hundred tongues of flame leaping into the air from underneath the ground, the smoke curling and wreathing upwards, and blown by the wind into a thousand fantastic shapes; the fierce flame that issues from the tops of tall furnaces—the white, fleecy, smoke that overlaps the chimnies; the strange shapes of men and boys seen through broken windows and open doorways standing round the fires, where the toilers are melting the scrap; the occasional glimpses of the noiseless steam-hammer, the matchless Nasmyth, driving home silently and steadily the bolts which are to fasten together some huge armour-plate; the busy, brawny puddlers, their faces all aglow with the firelight—all those make up a scene that my poor pen is powerless to describe. Mr. Elihu Burritt has given us some fanciful, marvellously-clever word-pictures of Black Country life; Dickens has told us of the impression which the district made upon him; other writers have made tentative efforts to lay before the world an account of the grand Iron District as it is. I suspect that the cause of the failure to adequately pourtray the scenes may be found in this—that the mind is awed, the eyes dazed at what you hear and see; besides which, the train whirls you through the fire and smoke with such rapidity as to make it nearly impossible to catch in your "mind's eye, Horatio," the marvellous realities that lie around.

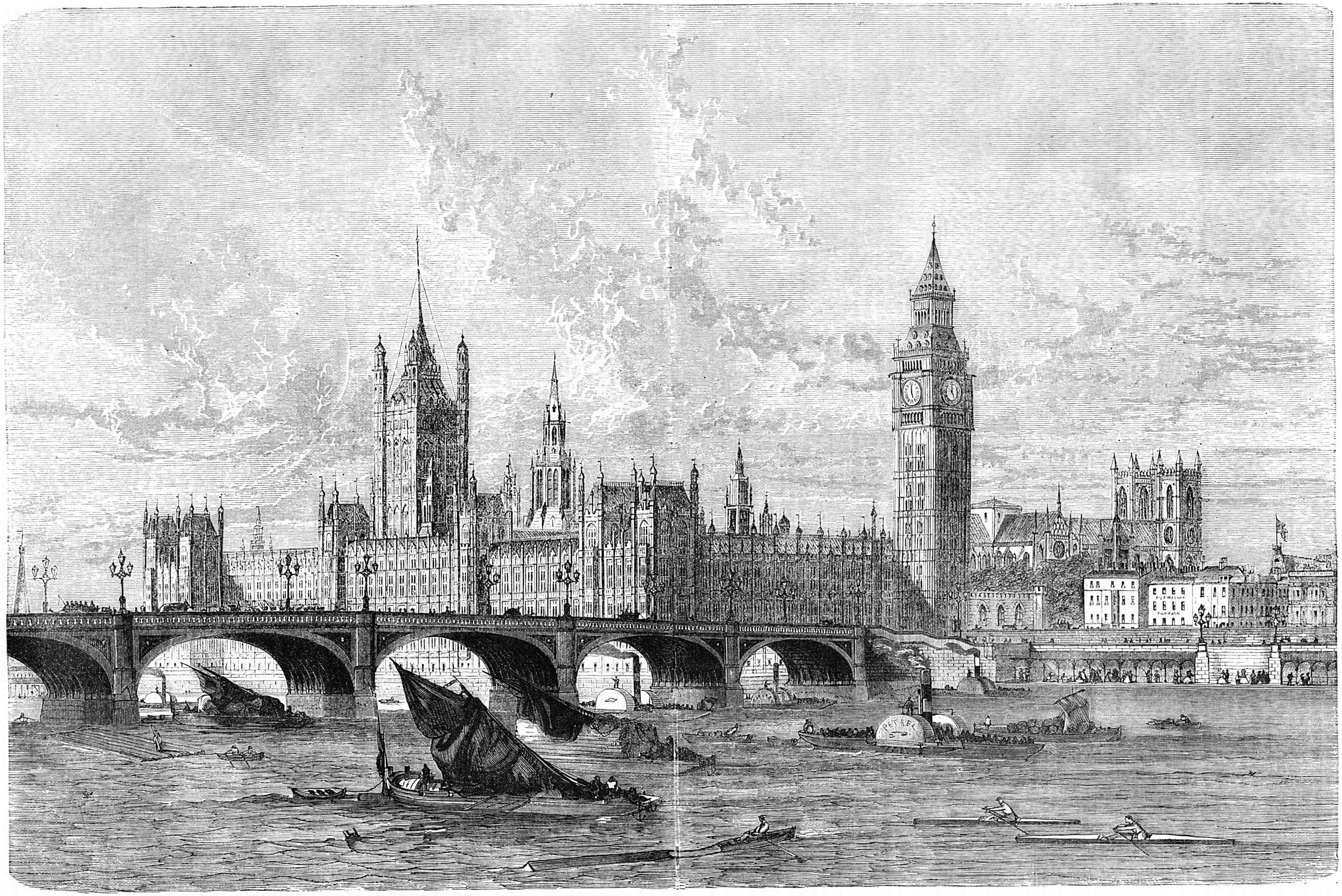
To walk through one of these Sheffield factories is to imagine yourself either in that much-maligned receptacle, "the deepest dungeon beneath the castle-moat," or to conceive that you are in the midst of the regions that the Italian poet has told us of. You are surrounded by blazing fires, which you see mysteriously, a little at a time, between the frequently-opened furnaces—a boiling, seething mass of liquid flame, in a white heat; this is the iron in its molten, or re-molten state; and the sturdy Cyclops you see thrusting that iron bar into the flame are puddlers, "puddling" iron. Yonder cauldron, swinging so lazily in mid-air, to-morrow will be full of liquid iron, which you may see "run" into a cast with as much ease and celerity as a housewife turns out her pudding or jelly from the mould in which it has been kept. The place is alight with many fires; the toilers in iron move quickly about, but without fuss; shadows dodge and flit before you wherever you go; one moment you are in an Indian heat, the next in a Siberian cold. But this is not the time to recount the wonders of such labour-fields as those of Sir John Brown, Messrs. Cammel, and others. In a few weeks I hope you will illustrate, by pencil and pen, the most important of the factories in this Yorkshire centre of industry.

I said the Sheffield people play when work is over, as all the world does. They have a capital Theatre in the Royal, an enterprising manager in Mr. Gomersal, and quite an average company, whose names I wish I could transfer from the playbill. They are playing the pantomime of "Goody Two Shoes" there, sir, and I should like you to see how admirably the Christmas piece is put upon the stage, and how well and smoothly it goes. "Goody Two Shoes" is played by Mrs. Gomersal with great spirit—the "Shadow Song" from *Dinorah* being effectively reproduced. Miss Lizzie Reinhardt (a sister, I believe, of the charming actress now delighting the Londoners at the Olympic in "Little Em'ly"), in an extremely pretty and tasteful costume, as Colin, sings, dances, and fights terrific combats with King Counterfeit gracefully and undemonstratively; and Miss Bessie Edwards as the Spirit of Pantomime; Miss Lizzie Birchenough, as King Gold; Miss Edwards, as Lord Allcash; Mr. Dewhurst, Mr. Birchenough, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Conran acquit themselves to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Harry Taylor, as the Fairy Spiteful, has a rather repulsive part, into which, however, he infuses so much humour as to cause the *rôle* to stand out more prominently than any other. It is unusual to find an actor of Mr. Taylor's qualifications in the provinces. The scenery is particularly good; the transformation scene has diamond arches, manufactured by Defries and Son, and is altogether a genuine success. In the harlequinade Mr. Saunders is clown; Mr. Royce, harlequin; Mr. Robinson, pantaloon; and Miss Emily Watson one of the most graceful of columbines. On the night I saw her she was suffering from illness, but her indomitable energy carried her successfully through, and she was rewarded by as much applause as an English audience appears to be capable of giving their favourites. Mr. Gomersal, who was called after the transformation scene, must be heartily congratulated on his Christmas piece of 1869-70.

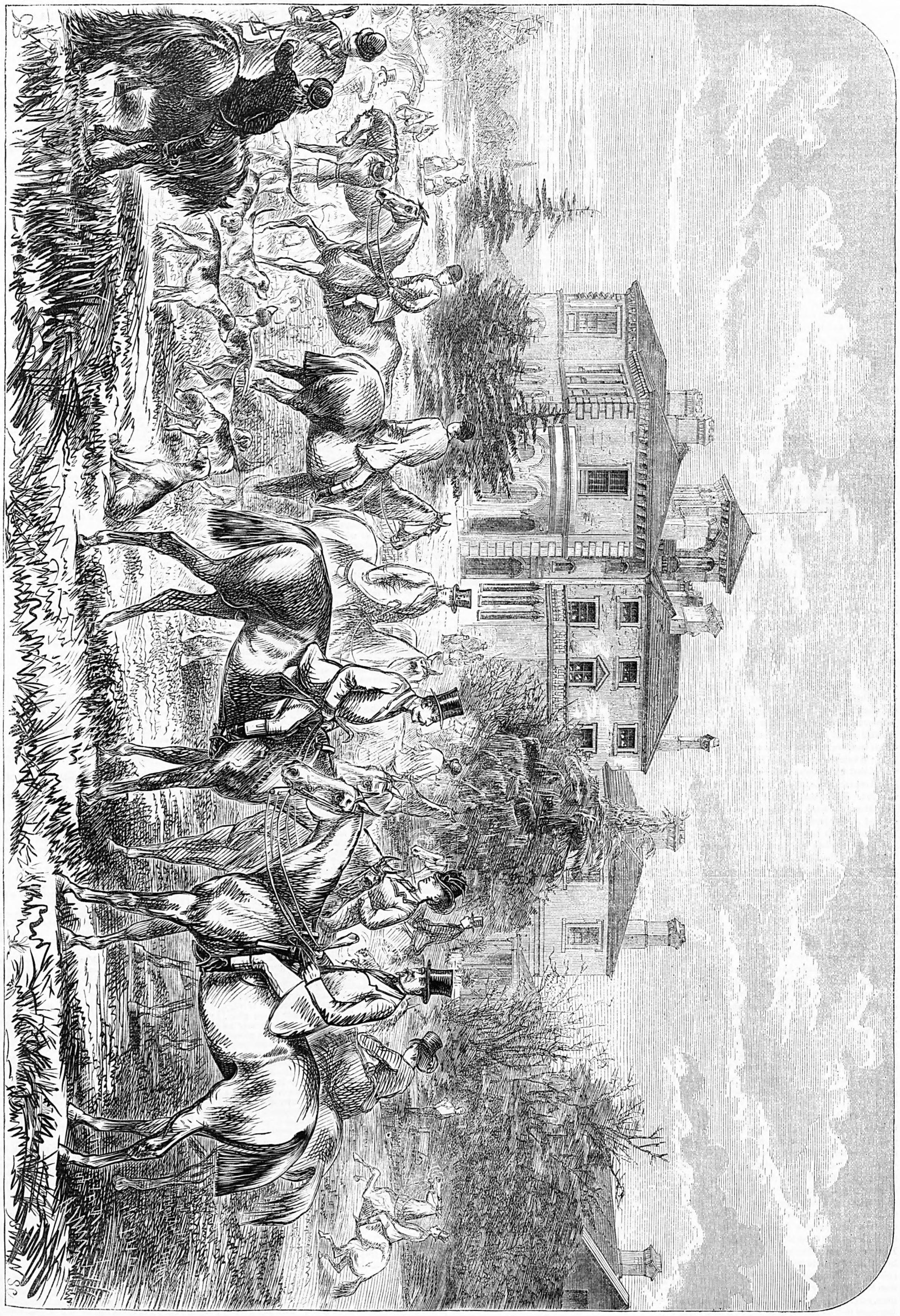
At the Alexandra Opera House and Music Hall, of which Mr. Thomas Youdan is the spirited proprietor, the pantomine is "Cinderella," "written by William Brough, Esq., who has personally superintended its production." Miss E. Romer, as the Prince, is everything that could be desired; Cinderella has an excellent representative in Miss Louisa Summers; Peter could not be in better hands than those of Mr. Mat Robson, who is deservedly respected; and the other parts are well filled. Last night (Friday), the performance was under the patronage of Mr. Moore, the worthy Mayor of Sheffield, and the house was expected to be crowded.

I shall send you some more notes from Sheffield anon.

†



THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER. *(See page 382.)*



MEET OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE HUNT AT BRICKLEHAMPTON HALL, NEAR PERSHORE.—*DRAWN BY G. BOWERS.* *(See page 374.)*

TIMOTHY TICKLER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "VERDANT GREEN."

CHAPTER XII. AND LAST.

The Tickler Triumphant.

"I had turned my back on Mr. Napper's hat-shop," continued Mr. Tickler, "with the vaguest ideas as to my future career; but that future was unexpectedly shaped out for me, before another week was over my head. I had tried, in that brief interval, to obtain work as a journeyman hatter, but without success; and my very small finances had diminished to the most attenuated dimensions. One morning I had left Gruby—where you gentlemen come from—and was walking along this road to Milltown, and had got as far as this very roadside inn, in front of which we are now sitting, when I came upon a cluster of men and women gathered round this tree and beside that door.

"I guessed from their appearance, as well as from a waggon-load of paraphernalia that they had with them, that they were strolling players; and I soon found that my supposition was correct. I enquired what was the nature of the little commotion that was evidently going on, and was told that one of the company was unable to proceed further, from extreme illness. I saw him; and it was easy to perceive that he was in the last stage of consumption. He was not more than five-and-thirty; and he performed all the leading characters in the various plays that were acted by the company. I may as well finish the short mention that I need make of him. He had no wife or child; which, perhaps, was a happy thing, for he was in great poverty. But the good landlady of this roadside inn seemed to take no thought of that; for she took him in and tended him for a month, as though he had been her own child. He had good medical advice—for which, by the way, the doctor would not be paid; and he had all that a man in his position could require; and the landlady would only take about a quarter of the amount of her bill, not enough to remunerate her and her daughters for the trouble they had bestowed on the poor fellow, and all the jellies and nourishing things they had made for him. He sank rapidly, and was dead by the end of the month. His old comrades got up a subscription to give him a decent funeral, and to put a simple headstone over his grave; and he is laid in that little churchyard yonder. After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

Mr. Tickler paused; perhaps to hide his emotion. We smoked and listened.

"Well, gentlemen," he continued, "curiously enough, it was to that poor fellow's illness and death that I had to attribute my change of life. On the day that I walked up to this spot a journeyman hatter I left it a strolling player. It came about thus. The manager was talking of his troubles to some of his company and saying, 'Whatever am I to do? here was Denvil underlined for Hamlet; the placards are out; and there is not one of you fellows that can take the part. Where am I to look for a substitute?'

"'Here!' I cried, as I put on a melodramatic air and strode forward. 'I will take his place. To be or not to be—that is the question. You had better say—to be; for I can play Hamlet.' It happened that I really could do so—after a fashion; for I had been stage-struck from an early age, and had belonged to an amateur company, with whom I had more than once performed Hamlet with great applause; and I knew that I could soon read up the part if I had got a little rusty in it. The manager asked me where I was from and at what theatre I had last played. I gave him evasive replies, and did not tell him that my performances had been restricted to a band of amateurs; but I spouted the 'Look here upon this picture and on this' speech, to show him that I knew something about it. He was rather driven into a corner; so the end of it was that, as a desperate emergency, he accepted my offer; and as Mr. Frank Denvil's name was already published, I took to it. It was no more the poor fellow's real name than it was my own, but merely a theatrical pseudonym; so it did not make much consequence to anybody.

"The theatre at Milltown is small, but it is no temporary booth of boards and canvas, but a regularly-built brick affair, properly roofed in and supplied with pit, boxes and gallery. 'Hamlet' is always a safe draw in a provincial town; so 'Hamlet' had been chosen for the opening night. The play was in vogue just at that time; a foreign performer having given to it a fresh popularity at one of the metropolitan theatres. I suppose a foreign star was needed to cast a new lustre on the part of the melancholy Dane; so, as a Welshman would say, they 'fetched her' from Paris, to teach us how to dress and speak our Shakespeare's greatest creation. I had seen this foreigner act the character more than once, and my imitations of his manner and broken language had frequently been received with great pleasure by my friends.

"I proposed to the manager that I should dress the character in the flaxen wig, in the new style; and he agreed to this. I got up the part, and we rehearsed it all right. The house was crowded for our opening night, and I felt so nervous as I stepped before the audience that I was nearly losing my speech from stage-fright. Whether it was this or my flaxen wig that caused me to fall into an involuntary imitation of the great foreign actor I cannot say, but I gave the opening words of the character with the same accent and tone that I had heard him use on the London stage:—'A leetle more than kean and less than koind.' To my great surprise, loud laughter and a cry of 'Bravo!' issued from a certain portion of the boxes, which was repeated on my continuing my part in the same imitative manner. To increase my surprise, instead of the manager being angry with me for evoking laughter in place of the graver emotions with which 'Hamlet' is ordinarily listened to, he said to me, as he heartily shook me by the hand, 'Capital! a triumphant success! That gentleman is the great Mr. Panjandrum, the manager of the Royal Bandbox Theatre, who happened to be passing through Milltown, and looked in here for an hour's amusement. He has had it. He said that your touch at the rival Hamlets was inimitable. "A little more than kean"—Kean; do you see? It was the very perfection of burlesque. My dear boy, I am most grateful to you.'

"It was even so. My tickling fate was pursuing me. Instead of taking tragic parts, I was henceforth restricted to farce and low comedy; and my burlesque of the new French Hamlet established my reputation, and was acted with great success, and with shouts of laughter, for several nights. That was some time ago. We have now worked round to Milltown once again; and if, gentlemen, you have the opportunity to drop in at the little theatre there I can promise you good entertainment; and I trust that you will not withhold a hand of applause from Mr. Frank Denvil, *alias* your obedient servant, Timothy Tickler."

The man had brought round the "trap" in which we were to be driven to Gruby, and we had to quit the roadside inn and the strolling player; but, ere we did so, we made such arrangements to patronise the forthcoming benefit of Mr. Frank Denvil, at the Milltown Theatre, as were peculiarly agreeable to the feelings of Mr. Timothy Tickler.

THE END.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Gladstone has issued a circular reminding the Liberal members of the date fixed for the meeting of Parliament, and requesting their attendance, "as matters of great public moment will be submitted to the house at a very early date." We have already stated that the address in reply to the Speech from the throne will be moved by the Hon. F. Egerton, M.P. for East Derbyshire, and seconded by Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M.P. for Chelsea. Her Majesty has been obliged to give up her intention of opening Parliament in person, in consequence of her late indisposition. The leadership of the Opposition in the House of Lords is to remain in the hands of Lord Cairns. The *Echo* says there are eight new peers who will be entitled to take their seats, viz.: Barons Acton, Castleton, Greville, Howard, Robartes, Wolverton, and the Earls of Listowel and Southesk as Barons Hare and Balinhard respectively. The following have become Peers by right of succession: The Marquis of Westminster, the Earls of Crawford and Balcarres, Derby, and Kingston, Viscount Canterbury, and Lords Boston, Buckhurst, and Dynevor. Lords Foley and Windsor are minors, and the vacancy in the Irish representative peerage, caused by the death of Lord Crofton, remains to be filled.

Apropos of the assembling of Parliament, we this week give a large engraving of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster. The old Houses were destroyed by fire on the 16th of October, 1834. Architects were invited to send in new designs for an edifice that should be worthy of the age and nation. The design produced by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Barry was unanimously admitted to be the best, and it was accordingly selected. The first stone of the present magnificent structure, which covers nearly eight acres of ground, was laid on the 27th April, 1840. There are eleven courts, 100 stair-cases, and 1,100 rooms, connected by two miles of lobby. Their cost, up to December, 1859, had been £2,198,099, a sum which did not include the fresco paintings and statuary, nor the cost of maintaining and repairing the buildings and furniture. These items, up to March, 1860, amounted to £107,000. The style adopted is that of Henry the Eighth's time, and all must admit that a very noble Tudor palace now graces our metropolis, which we may point out to foreigners with satisfaction and pride. The finest façade is the river front, which is richly decorated with statues of kings and queens. At the end next Westminster-bridge rises the tall clock tower, which carries an eight-day clock, made under the direction of the Astronomer Royal. The hour is struck on a bell weighing upwards of eight tons, and the quarters are chimed upon eight small bells. This tower has been in a great measure copied from the celebrated clock tower at Bruges. The grandest feature of all is the Victoria tower at the south-east angle. The Sovereign's entrance is here through a grand and richly-decorated archway, 65 feet high. A bed of concrete twelve feet thick underlies the whole foundation. The stone of the river terrace is Aberdeen granite; that of the exterior of the palace is magnesian limestone from Auston, Yorkshire; that of the interior, Caen stone. As little wood as possible has been used, with a view to lessen the chance of destruction of the Houses by fire. It was part of the plan that Westminster Hall should be retained, and it has accordingly been incorporated with the new palace, to which it forms a grand entrance for the public. Our illustration on page 318 shows the Palace as seen from the river, and includes that portion of the new Thames Embankment nearest Westminster Bridge. When the police have put an end to the nuisance caused by the most impudent of *gamins* who occasionally throng the river-side, the embankment will be a favourite lounge for Londoners as well as for country cousins.

METACHROMATYPE,

OR

GERMAN TRANSFERABLE PICTURES.

In our issue of the 22nd ultimo we drew our readers' attention to what we designated "a pretty novelty." We have since learnt that, in addition to the pictures being a novelty in the way in which we suggested—viz., as an amusing occupation in ornamenting vases, fire-screens, in making scrap-books, or in a hundred different ways that the various subjects would adapt themselves to—they are very largely in demand for manufacturing purposes; so much so in fact that a short sketch of the introduction of the process of this branch of the Fine Arts into England and its adaptation to the purposes of commerce will not be uninteresting.

Metachromatypie or Abziehbilder, has the same significance as the French word Decalcomanie, viz., transferable pictures. The only difference between the French and German process is that the latter is an improvement over the French invention more directly applicable to manufacturing purposes, as the patterns are designed and executed in such a manner as to suit the requirements of japanners, metallic bedstead and bird-cage makers, &c.; whereas the French method was originally only intended as a light and agreeable occupation. The difference in price is very great, the French charging double as much as the German makers, although both sell the same pattern. The French pictures are therefore in little or no demand, while the German sale is rapidly increasing. There are altogether some thousand or so of patterns now in constant use for manufacturers; and new patterns are every day being introduced by the different continental manufacturers, of whom there are about half-a-dozen in Nürnberg alone. At some of the establishments occupation is found for several hundreds of workpeople, which, considering that the manufacture is of quite recent date (it is about eighteen months or so since the German process was introduced), speaks well for the demand that has been created for these pictures. The manufacturers style their establishments in some such manner as the following: "Lithographische Kunstanstalt, Fabrik von Metachromatypie-Bilder, or Lithographic Art Establishment and Manufactory of Transferable Pictures." Messrs. Plant Brothers, of 166, Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham, who are the largest importers of these pictures into England, are in direct daily communication with the different makers on the continent, and have done a great deal towards creating the demand which has so suddenly sprung up, by obtaining for some large manufacturers in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Bilston, and other towns, special patterns adapted to their requirements. We have been much interested in an examination of their pattern book. The subjects contained in it are very numerous, and embrace every variety of design. They include large bouquets of flowers and fruit, suitable for the centre of a papier-maché table, or large japanned tray; are beautifully executed; the colours are natural and nicely blended; and in some cases bear comparison with oil paintings. There are large and small landscapes, being for the most part representations of some of the most favourite bits of continental scenery. Other subjects are copies of well-known works by Landseer and Rosa Bonheur. Some of the sheets contain fifty or more different characters, comic and otherwise; others, small bouquets of flowers and garlands. Some are good imitations (both in colour and design) of photographs of distinguished personages. The sheets are sent out prepared in three different ways—viz., backed with gold (the picture until transferred being hidden) for transferring on to a dark ground; with a milk-like or white coating on the back (these are for a medium or light ground); and without any coating on the back, these latter being only for transferring on a light ground. Of course the process of transferring adopted by japanners and other manufacturers is very different to that recommended for vases, glass, &c. In the latter case it is only necessary to varnish the picture after transferring, to protect it from being scratched off; but for manufacturing purposes varnish is used as well as water, as the medium for transferring. The article upon which the picture is transferred is generally stoved, and often burnished or polished after the picture is transferred upon it. Some trades even require a different method, as for instance, for cabinet manufacturers, some patterns are specially prepared, and represent inlaid or mosaic woodwork.

While upon this subject of transferring, it is necessary to say a few words upon a similar, although much simpler process, which is practised to a considerable extent in Birmingham and neighbourhood: we refer to what is known amongst manufacturers as metal transfers. These are largely used by metallic bedstead makers and japanners, and consist of a coating in various ornamental designs of German leaf metal (or as it is commonly called "Dutch metal") upon a sheet of thin tissue paper properly prepared. The metal is readily transferred from the paper to the bedstead, or to the border of a japanned tray.

Birmingham Concert Hall (Judd's).—A fresh programme is advertised for performance here on and after Monday next. A new ballet, called "Mad as a March Hare," with new dresses and scenery, heads the programme; the miscellaneous part of which includes the names of several well-known *artistes*.

THE GOSSIP.

Calcutta is to have a third daily paper.

Mr. Samuel Race now edits *Once-a-Week*.

There is a paper at Wisconsin called the *Lean Wolf*.

Mr. Vicat Cole has been elected an associate of the Royal Academy of Arts.

The dress worn by Mrs. Rousby in "'Twixt Axe and Crown" is said to have cost £50.

Mr. Tennyson's "Holy Grail" is published in America at 10 cents.

At Leipzig Fair eight operas were brought out in as many days.

A Cicero, printed in 1466, by Jean Fust, was sold at Paris the other day for 8,925f.

Every newspaper in Chicago has "the largest circulation of any paper in Illinois."

Mdlle. Nillson is about to appear as Alice, in Robert le Diable.

Patti has been singing in the "Solemn Mass' at St. Petersburg. She sang the "Crucifixus" only.

Fifty thousand dollars are to be invested in an American *Punch*.

Journalistic enterprises are extending in the States. Several new papers are *in embryo*.

Mr. Leighton, R.A., is recovering from his severe illness.

M. Girard, the engraver of the works of Ary Scheffer and others, has died at the age of 83.

A new operetta, by Miss Gabriel, is in rehearsal.

It takes so long to get up Valentines that the makers are already preparing designs for next year.

Half-penny daily papers for the provinces are coming into vogue.

The lives of the Senior Wranglers are being written by two old Cambridge men.

Miss Braddon is writing (or has written) a new story to appear in *Belgravia*.

Mr. Tom Hood has accepted the editorship of a cheap weekly newspaper.

The Nottingham reporters have been entertained at dinner by the Mayor.

Mr. J. D. Hubbarde, who for many years edited the *Hampshire Advertiser* (Southampton paper) died on Friday.

A poem by Edward Capern appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* this month. Elihu Burritt contributes an article to *Cassell's Magazine*.

Public Opinion says W. F. Wallett, the clown, is about to publish an account of his career. Wallett has literary ability.

The last admitted batch of probationers to the Antique School of the Royal Academy comprised seven ladies.

Mdlle. di Murska has had only a partial success at the Italiens in "Marta" and in "Un ballo in Maschera."

M. Roger, the distinguished tenor, who, it was thought, had retired from the stage, has appeared at Brussels as John of Leydon in the "Prophet."

Mr. Charles Collins, son of the Royal Academician, has designed the cover for Mr. Dickens's new novel, but is too ill to illustrate the whole work.

Count Waldeck, the 105-year-old artist of Paris, is engaged on a picture entitled "Absinthe," in which a vase of the beverage is represented with a skeleton floating therein.

Southampton has a daily paper, published in connection with the *Hampshire Independent*, a journal which has been long and admirably edited by Mr. T. Falvey.

A fine blonde is Mrs. Secretary Fish, says Gath, in writing to the Chicago *Tribune*, with the "repose" of Vere de Vere, somewhat fleshy, kindly without condescension, and matronly and magisterial together.

On Monday night a eerious accident befell Miss Neilson, the celebrated *tragedienne*. While behind the scenes at the Gaiety Theatre, a roller fell upon her head and so seriously injured her that she will be unable to re-appear for several nights.

Mr. Tom Burgess, editor of the *Leamington Courier*, has written a spectacular piece, called "The Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth," for Messrs. Ginnett's Circus at Leamington. The spectacle is a very gorgeous one, and the "book" is most interesting.

The *New York Albion*, noticing the cheap edition of "The Holy Grail," says this edition, which is printed in small type, contains no less than three portraits of the author, one of which is suggestive of a gorilla at full length, besides other illustrations.

Mr. Dicey, whose appointment to the editorial chair of the *Daily News* we noticed last week, is the son of the gentleman who in 1811 was Senior Wrangler, and afterwards for nearly 50 years proprietor of the *Northampton Mercury*.

A resolution (says the *Musical Standard)* has been come to regarding the next Norwich Musical Festival to the effect that the introduction of novelties shall be limited to one great work, which must be ready for rehearsal six months before the festival.

Ten theatres were burnt in 1869—those namely of Glasgow, Hull, Durham, and Cologne, the Theatre of Liberty at Malaga, of Flora at Cologne, the Opera-house at Dayton (Ohio, United States), the Theatre Royal of Dresden, the Gaiety Theatre of Milwaukee (Wisconsin, United States), and the Hippodrome at Paris.

There has been considerable scandal in New York owing to the alleged elopement of the Rev. Horace Cook with a Miss Mattie Johnson, "the prettiest of his flock." The girl was found at an hotel. Shortly afterwards the rev. gentleman appeared on Broadway, and in the evening proceeded to the *World* office, where he assaulted one of the editors in retaliation for the statements concerning him which had appeared in that paper. He was arrested and committed to the Tombs for the assault.

The case of Pigeon *v.* Pigeon and Labouchere, which was to have come before Lord Penance, has been settled out of Court, to the disappointment of the gossips. The petitioner was the husband of Miss Henrietta Hodson, of the Queen's Theatre, and the co-respondent was the late member for Middlesex, and proprietor of the Queen's. The reason for the withdrawal of the case was that the petitioner has now found that he has been misled by the statements of parties who have since been proved unworthy of credence. Miss Hodson was a great favourite of play-goers at Bristol, where her husband practises as a solicitor.

The subject of drainage in the South Staffordshire coalfield is being discussed. The quantity of water raised in a day exceeds 50 million gallons—more than five times the weight of coal raised in the same time. The matter was discussed at Stoke-upon-Trent on Monday, but there was a want of unanimity in the proceedings.

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

In common with many other journals, we were dissatisfied with the termination of the enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Sarah Jacobs, "the Fasting Girl of Wales." We learn with satisfaction that the investigation is to be re-opened, and that the medical gentlemen who superintended the watching of the poor girl will be called upon to give evidence. That Sarah Jacobs was starved to death is incontrovertible. Who is responsible for her death is a question for a jury to decide. The father of Sarah Jacobs maintains that she had no food during the time it was alleged she fasted. His statement at the assizes will be eagerly looked for.

On and after to-day the telegraphs of the United Kingdom become Government property, and will be worked by the Post Office officials. The uniform shilling rate also comes into operation to-day. The new arrangements will be greatly to the advantage of the Press. Editors of weekly country journals will receive for every publication from eight to ten times the quantity of telegraphic news they formerly got, and their expenditure will be no larger. This description of "copy" is not liked by any one in the newspaper office. It is all written on "flimsy," and the instant the pen is placed upon it the ink runs until some word or other is rendered illegible. Generally, when there is a pressure of other matter, the intelligence has to be re-written—twenty lines compressed into ten, five, or even two lines, according to the space that remains to be filled. This all takes time; and as the telegrams rarely, if ever, reach the newspaper office until the paper is ready to go to press, the scraps of "latest" occasionally provoke rather harsh language. But when it is all in type the editor looks admiringly over the column of short, pithy paragraphs, containing the essence of all the news of the world, particularly if he has been able to squeeze in a few lines more than his journalistic opponent. Telegraphic news being so cheap, therefore, we shall expect to find a stimulus given to newspaper production in the provinces as well as in London.

Comparatively few newspaper-readers, skimming the broad-sheet, would care to do more than bestow a momentary glance at the telegraphic statement that "the Emperor attended the grand ball at the Tuilleries last night." If they were aware of the immense preparations that are made for these affairs, and the quantity of edibles and potables that are provided for the guests, they would perhaps be more interested in Mr. Reuter's curt announcement. A Paris paper takes us behind the scenes in the spirit, and initiates us into the mysteries. If we are to credit the journal referred to, the Emperor retires from the ball-room at one o'clock, when the Hall of Diana is thrown open and supper begins. The bill of fare is of enormous proportions. Included in it are 900 bottles of champagne, 400 of claret, 50 bottles of Madeira, 1,200 litres of syrups, 200 of hot chocolate, 2,000 ices, 1,200 litres of punch, 3,000 cakes, 100 pasties, 1,200 lb. of cold meats, 100 *patés de foie gras*, 200 chickens, 50 pheasants, 100 partridges, 12 hares, 3,000 larks, 24 *entrées* of fish, 24 salads, 20 fillets of beef, 3,000 rolls, besides the coffee, &c. Our contemporary says it only takes the guests an hour to "clear;" in that time "every thing has disappeared."

The Senior Wrangler is Mr. Richard Pendlebury, of St. John's College, which has four men amongst the first five wranglers. Mr. Pendlebury, who was educated at Liverpool College, under Dr. Howson, now Dean of Chester, is the forty-third wrangler of his college. St. John's is, indeed, the most famous of the Cambridge societies; for whilst it has sent out forty-three wranglers altogether, Trinity has furnished only thirty, and no other college more than twelve. The career of the Senior Wrangler of 1870 has been too fully chronicled to need detailed reference here. Becoming a foundation scholar of St. John's in 1868, he had obtained the first B.A. mathematical exhibition at the University of London in 1867, and the second B.A. mathematical scholarship in 1869. His college tutor at St. John's was Dr. Parkinson, who has sent up all the most successful Johnians; his private tutor was Mr. Routh, who, himself senior wrangler in 1845, has brought out in all eleven senior wranglers. Mr. G. A. Greenhill is the second, and Mr. E. L. Levett (both of St. John's) the third wrangler. The latter, before going to Cambridge, was assisted by his brother, Mr. Rawdon Levett, late scholar of St. John's, and now of King Edward's School, Birmingham. Mr. Rawdon Levett was eleventh wrangler in 1865. The lists for mathematical honours this year contain four more names than those for 1869. In the latter year the number of wranglers and senior optimes was the same as it is now, but this year there are thirty-nine junior optimes as against thirty-five in the year 1869.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Two communications have recently been made to the Society of Arts upon silkworm cultivation in England; and some cogent arguments have been urged in favour of a repetition of the extensive experiments made some five-and-forty years ago in Cork, and upon a much smaller scale near Slough. These experiments were perfectly successful so far as the culture of the mulberry trees was concerned, but the worms could not be reared advantageously. The reasons to which the failure was then ascribed were—the moisture and variability of our climate, and the ignorance and awkwardness of the Irish peasantry, for the amelioration of whose condition the industry was suggested. These drawbacks have now been in some degree removed; better drainage of land and the clearance of woods have resulted in a drier, warmer atmosphere, and increased intelligence has heightened the class of labour which even the lowest of the population can perform. That our soil and air will not prevent silkworms thriving is clear to the mind of one of the highest authorities on the subject, the Inspector-General of Sericulture in France. He writes that the rearing of worms can be advantageously carried on in temperate and even cold countries, since it is now being followed in parts of France where the climate is more vigorous than ours; and he expresses his belief that it could be developed to good result with us. But, better than opinions, we have the fact that an amateur near Farnborough, in Kent, Captain Mason, has for three years past reared a thoroughly healthy stock of silkworms, and obtained cocoons and silk equal to the best Italian produce; so good that when the working silk weavers of Macclesfield saw it they regretted there was not enough of it to work a loom. Captain Mason, without having yet gone into the exact yield of his land, considers that on a plantation of 100 acres a clear profit of £10 per acre could be realised. The subject is one well deserving attention, and it is gratifying to know that there is in the Silk Supply Association of London a body prepared to welcome, and, if possible, turn to good account any results at which philanthropic experimenters may arrive.

Every week brings us intelligence of some ingenious mechanical novelty from America. The latest is a machine for uniting artificial flowers and leaves into long lengths for wreaths and trimmings, or to be cut into sprigs afterwards. Any one who has seen a machine for covering wire with cotton or silk will understand the one in question in a moment. The wire that is to form the continuous stem is slowly drawn through a hollow mandril around which revolves an arm carrying two or more reels, which pay out thread, and in revolving twist it about the wire. The leaves and flowers to be "branched" have their stalks presented to the main wire just at the point about to be wound with thread; the threads catch them in their folds and bind them firmly to the wire. When one is fixed, the wire runs on and is covered to a short distance, and then another is presented and wound fast, and so forth till yards of branches are completed. The inventor anticipates great saving from his contrivance, for he reckons that nearly ten thousand hands are engaged in New York alone upon the work it is to perform.

At the last meeting of the Chemical Society, Dr. Crace Calvert related some experiences upon the rusting of iron. He had placed clean blades of steel and iron in tubes containing oxygen, carbonic acid, and ammoniacal gas, alone and in combination, dry and moist; and after four months' exposure it was found that only one blade was oxidised, and that was the one shut up with moist carbonic acid and oxygen. Scarcely a trace of rust was found upon any others. Dr. Calvert concluded that it is the moist carbonic acid in the atmosphere, and not oxygen or aqueous vapour, which determines the oxidation of iron.

I see that the lumber room that goes by the name of the Patent Museum at South Kensington now contains, as one of its latest acquisitions, a steam engine boiler, 8 feet long and 4 feet diameter, with internal tube complete, and *without a rivet*, the plates being united at their edges by welding. This curious process was patented by Mr. Bertram in 1857. It consists in directing two powerful jets of flame, blowpipe fashion, against the edges to be joined until they come to a welding heat, when they are effectually closed by hammering. The inventor has struggled hard, with the drag of bodily infirmity upon him, to induce engineers to use his system, but they have given it the cold shoulder hitherto, and it seems doubtful whether the renewal of the patent, which was granted a year or two ago, will bring him a sufficient return for the labour and energy he has expended upon it. The asserted advantage of the welded over the rivetted boiler is that the plate edges are not weakened by punch holes—an important matter in theory, but one that in practice is not often found to result in evil, for in an exploded boiler the rivetted seams are not always the first parts to yield, and extra strength can be given to them if required. The welded boilers have been tested to a pressure of 160 lbs. to the square inch.

Last week we had to record John Wise's reasonable proposal for balloon navigation. This week we have to tell of more ambitious doings by transatlantic aspirants. The people of San Francisco have got up an "Aërial Steam Navigation Company," and at a late meeting of the shareholders tenders were received for constructing a great flying machine, the engine and boiler for which are already in the company's possession. One tender was accepted, and the work is to be executed at a cost of three thousand dollars in gold. The ship is to be called "The Avitor." A model of it has been made, and, they say, tried with triumphant success. Let us hope the vessel may not disappoint those who have to pay for it. Having witnessed the humiliating failure exhibited at the Crystal Palace some months ago by the Aëronautical Society of London (what has become of that body?) we are not sanguine. The one thing needful to perfect a flying machine is an engine giving vastly more power in proportion to its weight than any at present known. It is not clear that the San Franciscans have a better chance of obtaining such an engine than the rest of the world, and how without it are they to fly their ship?

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Sir Joseph Hawley has indeed proved himself a true friend to sporting writers. Just at the dead season of the year, when the public were quite weary of article after article upon the "great races of 1870," with the inevitable summing-up in favour of Sunshine, he came to the rescue, and, by the sacrifice of one of their order, furnished the rest with a theme for column upon column of interesting and exciting matter. That rich vein was at length exhausted, Dr. Shorthouse has worked out half his sentence, and the irrepressible Sunshine was again beginning to crop up; but the baronet once more proved himself equal to the occasion by giving notice of his intention to propose some of the most extraordinary resolutions that ever entered into the head of man. It is not necessary to give a list of them here, as probably all our readers have seen them, but we will just touch briefly upon them in order.

We think it would be a wise regulation that no horse should run between November 15th and March 25th, for there can be little doubt that, at present, the racing season is far too long, and we do not see that such a rule would seriously interfere with the winter suburban meetings, for it would be no punishment to Contempt, Topsy, Harvester, and Co. to be disqualified from running wherever the Jockey Club Rules are in force, as animals "of that ilk" are rarely ambitious of distinguishing themselves in such a manner. The last part of the rule, however, might have been omitted with advantage; for, as the baronet was defeated last year in his attempt to prohibit two-year-old running before July, it would have been well to see how the May regulation works before attempting to extend the veto to September. The second resolution simply means the total abolition of two-year-old racing; for if no entries were made till fifteen days before a race, it would be wonderful if any stake, however rich, secured half-a-dozen subscribers, unless, indeed, the scale of penalties was much increased, and previous winners literally crushed out of the race. Resolution III. is most merciless towards owners of moderate three-year-olds, for unless they happened to be most luckily engaged, a man would require to win a Derby or Leger about once in three years to enable him to pay his way on the turf. It is a step in the right direction to attempt to do away with some of the too numerous "fly" races; but surely it was unnecessary to aim another blow at two-year-olds and unhappy owners of moderate horses.

That every man shall race under his own name is a much-needed reform, and will probably be carried; and Sir Joseph Hawley will have the good wishes of everyone in his attempt to extend the basis of the Jockey Club, and make its most important meetings public. The system of telegraphing starters also might be much improved; and owners' declarations are not always what they should be, though with the "Rosicrucian or Green Sleeve" declaration in Blue Gown's Derby, and the "King Cophetua" declaration in Pero Gomez's Middle Park Plate, fresh in our remembrance, we can hardly help quoting the old proverb relative to dwellers in glass houses. The last resolution, however, is the most astounding of all, and, had it not appeared in the Calendar, would probably have been regarded as one of the wildest of hoaxes. Of course, if it became law—which is too absurd to be thought of for a moment—all betting, except at the post, would be at an end; for a man might back his horse to win him a hundred thousand pounds, and then, unless he tried him to be a certainty, quietly put the pen through his name, and render all bets void. On calmly thinking over the matter, we can only imagine that Sir Joseph is adopting the principle of sufferers in railway accidents—asking a great deal to make sure of a little.

The international wrestling matches at the Agricultural Hall must, on the whole, be regarded as failures. The men very naturally could not all at once accommodate themselves to rules to which they were unaccustomed, and after the first night it was pretty evident that each would win in his own fashion, and that the final result was really reduced to a question of winning or losing the toss. The Frenchmen are tremendously heavy men, and performed far better than had been expected; but it seems a pity that in the final bout each was not allowed to perform in his own style, the man first touching the ground with any part of his body to be considered the loser.

Cook played four billiard matches with Bennett last week, and won three of them. The last was a most exciting game, as Bennett, who was in much the best form at the commencement of the contest, kept drawing away, and finally reached 945 against 630. Here Cook got in, and made a break of 228, including sixty spot strokes. Bennett then put together 45, and from 858 Cook ran out, thus winning by twelve points. The Champion also performed last week, and played a match with Tom Morris, giving 300. It was rather a tedious affair, as Roberts made no long breaks, and was eventually beaten pretty easily. He did not seem in good form, while Morris, on the other hand, played very freely and well. There can be little doubt that the late hours and fearful amount of travelling he has undergone during the past few months are beginning to tell on Cook, and the incessant play cannot be good for anyone. He will probably, however, get a little rest before the match, and we have no hesitation in saying that on Friday next "youth will be served," and Cook will win, and win easily. (The match between Cook and Bennett of Birmingham is noticed elsewhere.)

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

MORE GOLD "SWEATING."

We reported the preliminary hearing of a case of this description on the 22nd ult. This week a man named Clifford, charged with "sweating" gold-coin, has been sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The offence is the only one of its kind tried during the last thirty years.

A NICE CUP OF TEA!

Everybody knows the difficulty of getting good tea; and there will not be the slightest sympathy for those tradesmen who, when detected in imposture, are fined for the offence. Three grocers from Shoreditch and Bethnal-green have been charged at Bow-street with selling what they called tea-dust, the price being, in respect to the three samples produced, 8d., 1s., and 1s. 4d. per pound. The material was mixed with the sweepings of the floors of tea warehouses, and was found to contain from 25 to 40 per cent. of dirt, sand, straw, iron, &c. The defendants were each fined £10 and costs.

VERY WRONG OF MR. GLADSTONE!

At Southwark Police-court, William Owen was charged with gambling with three cards under a railway arch in the Westminster-bridge-road. On being asked by the magistrate what he had to say, the prisoner said, "Oh, it's all right, sir. I am allowed by Act of Parliament and Mr. Gladstone to do it. He gave me exclusive authority to gamble in the streets when he was elected for Greenwich." Magistrate: How did you get such authority? Are you an elector of Greenwich? Prisoner: Oh! no, sir. An Act of Parliament was passed, and Mr. Gladstone authorized me to gamble with cards in the street. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for enquiry to be made into his sanity.

THE THORNCLIFFE RIOTS.

On Monday, at the Barnsley Court-house, a married woman named Elizabeth Smith, living at Barnsley, was brought before the Bench on the charge of stoning the military and the police during the riotous proceedings at Barnsley on Friday. Inspector Greenwood said the prisoner was given into custody on Friday by a person who saw her throw stones at the soldiers, but as other persons would be apprehended he had to ask for a remand. The magistrates' clerk stated that the prisoner and other persons would be prosecuted by the county, and as Mr. Marsden, the West Riding solicitor, was not present, a remand was asked for until Monday next. The prisoner was accordingly remanded. The expenses of the prosecution are to be borne by the county.

THE PENALTY OF NEGLECT.

A decision has been given by the West Bromwich magistrate, Mr. Spooner, which it is hoped will teach all who have the direction or control of mines a lesson. Mr. Isaac White, of West Bromwich, was summoned, at the instance of Mr. Baker, Government Inspector of Mines, for that he, being the agent of a certain colliery at Hill Top, called the Ebenezer Colliery, did, on the 16th of October, neglect to observe one of the general rules in force in the colliery—that an adequate amount of ventilation should be constantly produced in all coal mines or collieries, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of pits, travelling roads, &c., should, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working and passing through, contrary to the statute. Several witnesses were called, and it was stated that on the day named a man was fatally injured in consequence of defendant's negligence. The Stipendiary considered the case clearly proved, and fined defendant £20 and costs.

BIRMINGHAM PEOPLE IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

Two cases in which the parties were Birmingham people have just been tried in the Divorce Court. The first was that of "Braham *v.* Braham," which was a suit for a dissolution of marriage, sought by the wife, Rachel Braham, on the ground of the adultery and cruelty of her husband, Emanuel Braham, of the Lamp Tavern, Cannon-street. The respondent appeared and answered, denying the charges. Dr. Middleton appeared for the petitioner. Mr. R. A. Pritchard represented the respondent. Dr. Middleton stated the case, and called attention to the singular circumstance that the parties had been married in 1862, divorced in 1866, on the same grounds as the present petition set out, met again in 1867, were re-married, and now sought a release from the second matrimonial obligation. The evidence of the wife and three witnesses who had lived at the Lamp was to the effect that the respondent had been in the habit of taking bad characters to his house and treating his wife cruelly. A decree *nisi* with costs was granted—the children to remain with the petitioner until the further order of the court.—"Jackson *v.* Jackson" was a suit for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the adultery and cruelty of the husband, who had been a solicitor at Bilston and Birmingham. Mr. Francis (instructed by Messrs. Barnett and Co., solicitors of Walsall) was counsel for the petitioner. There was no answer or appearance by the respondent. The petitioner's evidence was that the respondent had behaved very badly to her—threatening to cut her throat, knocking her down and throwing a chest of drawers at her, pulling the bed-room blind up when his wife was partially undressed, using disgusting language, and once throwing wine over her. He often told her to take out her earrings that he might box her ears. He had since been living with a girl named Elizabeth Toon, who had been in their service. A decree *nisi* with costs was granted.

PRINCE HASSAN AT WITLEY COURT.—Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive, has been the guest of the Earl of Dudley, at Witley Court, Worcestershire. One day of the Prince's visit was devoted to the inspection of the noble earl's iron-works at Round Oak, Dudley. On Thursday night there was a ball at the Court, on a scale that must have impressed the young Prince with the splendours of an English nobleman's house. The Prince returned to London on Friday.

IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. [537

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism, Gout, Tic-Doloreux.—Trouble will come at all times, and prevail at every season. Scarcely a week passes without our seeing or hearing of some friend stricken by these agonising maladies. The pain is situated in the joints, muscles, or nerves, whence it may be driven with ease. Foment the part well with warm salt and water, and, after drying the skin, let it be rubbed twice with Holloway's soothing ointment, which should also be rubbed into the neighbouring glands. It is always advisable to take Holloway's pills in these disorders, as they must assist the ointment's action. The pills check fever, purify the blood, and eject all morbid matters engendered by these diseases. [563

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH BY POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANNISEED.—"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, "Netley," Wick, North East Coast of Scotland, 7th September, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his Lordship, the Earl of Caithness, to try your most invaluable Balsam of Anniseed, and I can assure you, with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me; therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. LINZEL, H.M.G.B. "Netley,"—To Mr. Powell. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANNISEED can be had of all Chemists. In Bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. Warehouse, 16, Blackfriars Road London. Ask for "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANNISEED." [431

Cure of Consumption, by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—Messrs. Bell and Co., 6, Cross Shore-street, Greenock, write: "We know a gentleman who was so far gone in consumption that his case had been given up as hopeless by three physicians, but after taking the wafers for a short time has been able to resume his employment," &c. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, and have a pleasant taste.—Price 1s. 1½d. per box. Sold by all Druggists. [544

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Bristol, famous for its charities, has few institutions more serviceable to the public than the General Hospital, which we illustrate on this page. Established in the year 1832, the Hospital is situated in a very populous district near the docks, collieries, manufactories, and railway stations, from which sources the Hospital wards are supplied with a great many important cases; indeed, hardly a day passes without some "accident" being brought in from one or other of these industrial centres. For these the accommodation is considerable, although the committee only await the contributions of the charitable to extend the Hospital building for the convenience of both out and in patients. The Hospital contains 142 beds. During the past year there were admitted 8754 out-patients, 1106 in-patients, 5,660 casualties and emergencies — total, 15,520. It will give the reader an idea of the large amount of good which the General Hospital has done since it was first occupied in 1858 if we state that in eleven years it has received 231,809 out-patients and 23,354 in-patients, making altogether 255,163. The Hospital is constructed on the newest principles, and contains every convenience for the working of such an establishment. It is supported by voluntary contributions, annual subscriptions of a guinea and upwards, donations, legacies, &c. The House is managed by a committee, assisted by a zealous and hardworking matron, house-surgeon, and the requisite officers. The following is a list of the staff:—Honorary and Consulting Physician, John Addington Symonds, M.D., F.R.S., Ed., F.R.C.P.L.; Honorary and Consulting Surgeons, J. G. Lansdown, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., William Lang, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., W. Michell Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.; Physicians, Samuel Martin, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., Lecturer on Medicine; George F. Burder, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Henry E. Fripp, M.D., M.R.C.P.L. Surgeons, R. W. Coe, F.R.C.S., Lecturer on Surgery; F. Poole Lansdown, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Lecturer on Anatomy; Henry Marshall, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed., F.R.S., Ed., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence; George F. Atchley, M.B., Lond., M.R.C.S., Lecturer on Physiology. Physician Accoucher, Joseph G. Swayne, M.D., Lecturer on Midwifery. House Surgeon, Nelson C. Dobson, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. Assistant House Surgeon, J. Bissell Withington, M.R.C.S. Physicians' Assistant, B. P. Burroughs, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. Dentist, T. C. Parson, M.R.C.S. Secretary, Charles J. Thompson.

There is a good library for the use of students, the reading-room containing a collection of medical works, the principal journals, excellent microscopes, and other physical apparatus. Instruction in the use of the microscope and chemical analysis, in connection with the Clinical teaching, is given by the Faculty.

A Medical Scholarship of £15, founded by the late Rev. Canon Guthrie, is awarded annually to the most diligent student attending the medical practice of the Hospital. A Surgical Scholarship of £15, founded by H. M. Clarke, Esq., of London, is awarded annually to the most diligent student attending the surgical practice of the Hospital. The Committee's Prize of £21 is given as a special additional reward to any pupil of the Bristol General Hospital who may obtain the Third Year's Prize at the School of Medicine.

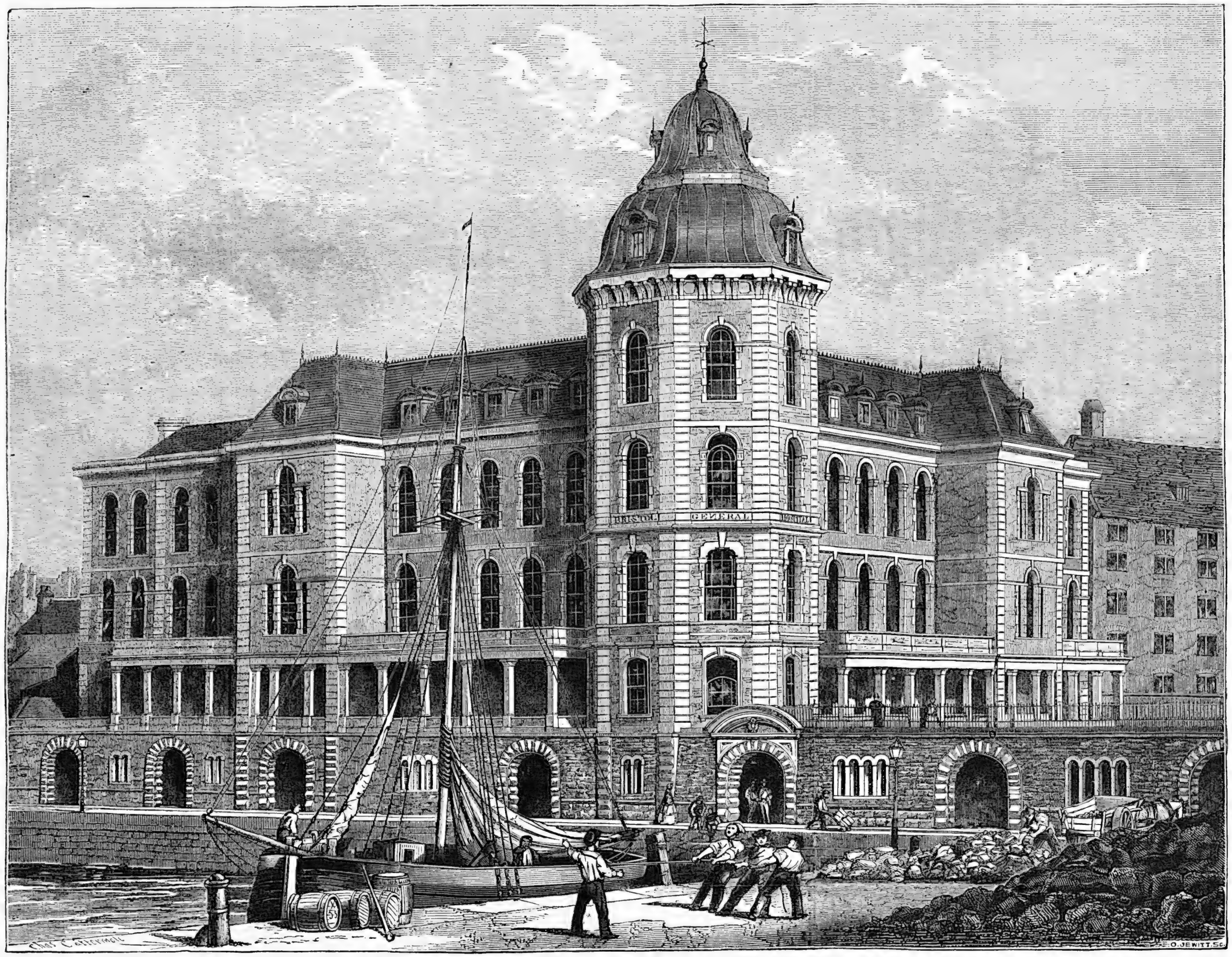
From the report for the year 1868 we take one or two interesting details. The total number of admissions in that year was, as already stated, 15,520; but these figures represent only new cases, and bear a small proportion to the number of attendances, which would probably be seven or eight times that number. There were altogether 163 deaths in the Institution in 1868, which is at the rate of about one for every hundred admissions. Of the in-patients 814 were discharged as cured, and 271 were relieved.

In 1867, the committee received in legacies £2,172; of this they invested about £225, and carried over a balance of £812; thus showing that £1,135 of the legacies received had been absorbed in that year in the ordinary expenditure of the hospital. During 1868, the committee received from subscriptions, £1,408 0s. 9d.; from donations, £709 5s. 9d.; from church and chapel collections, £408 8s. 6d.; out-patients' deposits £85; rents of houses and warehouses, £257 7s. 5d., and from investments in sundry securities £680 6s. 6d.; together amounting to £3,548 8s. 11d.

The expenditure for the same period amounted to £5,261 16s. 2d., which has absorbed the balance of legacies carried over from 1867 of £812 17s. 9d., and a further sum of £900 9s. 6d, of the legacies received during 1868; which reached the large sum of £3,439 7s. 7d.; it will thus be seen that in order to meet the expenditure of the Hospital for the last year, the ordinary receipts have been supplemented to the extent of upwards of £1,700 from extraordinary resources.

The workmen subscribed amongst themselves £427 18s. 8d., which is £46 in excess of the previous year's donation from the same source.

Subscriptions and donations will be most thankfully received by any member of the committee; by the Secretary, or the House-Surgeon at the Hospital; Messrs. Giles and Son, Royal York Crescent; Messrs. Cooper and Warner, Mall, Clifton; Messrs. Spark and Tait, College Green; Mr. Weston, opposite the Exchange; Mr. J. T. Pike, Foster's Chambers, 17, Small-street; at the National Provincial Bank of England, Corn-street and Clifton; and Messrs. Hatch and Co., Redland.



BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

American Eloquence.—One of the new Mayors in Massachusetts, in his inaugural speech the other day delivered himself of the following:—"As the Eastern horizon of the present is made glorious with its beaming rays of opportunity, so may the sunset hour of the future, by the refractive influences of faithful duty, greet us with its gorgeous panoply of prismatic light."

Liturgical Revision on the Basis of the American Prayer-book.—If we are to have Liturgical revision in this country, as we hope, we trust the excellent Prayer-book of the American Church will be made its basis. It has three special excellencies. Firstly, it gives a number of short appropriate services and forms of prayer, such as Visitation of Prisons, Family Prayers, &c.; secondly, it has an *authorized* Hymnal attached; thirdly, it changes the language most objected to by "tender consciences," such as in the Burial of the Dead, where it revises "sure and certain hope," and omits "as our hope is this our brother doth." In the Catechism it reads, "spiritually taken," for "verily and indeed;" with many other like alterations.—*The Rock.*

Authors' Ages.—The following account of the ages of living authors and statesmen is interesting:—Matthew Arnold, 47; C. Kingsley, 51; J. Ruskin, 52; J. A. Froude, 52; A. Helps, 32; G. H. Lewis, 53; Tom Taylor, 53; B. Darwin, 54; A. Trollope, 55; John Forster, 56; R. Browning, 58; Charles Dickens, 58; A. W. Kinglake, 50; A. Tennyson, 60; C. Lever, 63; J. Stuart Mill, 63; Lord Lytton, 65; Robert Chambers, 68; William Chambers, 70; Barry Cornwall, 80; J. R. Planché, 74; T. Carlyle, 75; W. Howitt, 75; George Grote, 76; Charles Knight, 80: Earl Russell, 77; Earl Clarendon, 70; Earl Grey, 68; Earl Granville, 54; Duke of Argyll, 47; W. E. Gladstone, 59; B. Disraeli, 65; Sir G. Grey, 71; John Bright, 59; R. Lowe, 59; Earl of Derby, 43; the Marquis of Salisbury, 40.

The Byron Scandal.—In a long and elaborate article the *Saturday Review* says either the charge against Lord Byron is true, or Mrs. Stowe and Lady Byron, either or both, are guilty of inventing a direct and planned and wilful lie. Because we believe that the hypothesis of either Mrs. Stowe's falsehood or Lady Byron's falsehood is utterly untenable and inadmissible, and because we are assured that neither of these ladies is or ever was insane, we are forced to pronounce against Lord Byron on the main charge. Those who acquit him must, whether they will avow it or not, believe that the witnesses are perjured. Further than this the case cannot be carried. The hallucination theory—the mystification theory—neither of them will stand the test of searching argument.

M. LEDRU-ROLLIN.

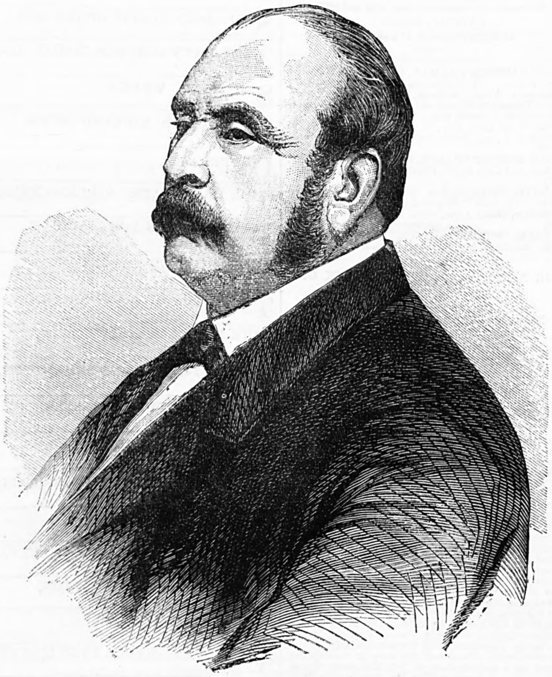
The Government of France have decided by an order just issued—signed by E. Emile Ollivier, Minister of Justice—to extend the benefit of the amnesty of the 15th of August last to M. Ledru-Rollin, who has been in exile for more than twenty years. M. Ledru-Rollin was born at Paris on the 2nd February, 1808, and commenced practice at the bar in 1830. He appeared in many celebrated cases. He defended Caussidiere in the Lyon trial, and Lavaut and Dupoty in the Meunier and Quinisset case. To his electors in 1839 he openly declared himself a republican, for which offence he was tried at the Angers Assizes, fined 3,000 francs, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment; but, owing to some defect in the charge brought against him, this sentence was annulled by the Court of Cassation. M. Ledru-Rollin was one of the leading members of the provisional Government of 1848, holding the office of Secretary of State for the home department. He was a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, but he only obtained 370,119 votes. At the elections for the Legislative Assembly, he was returned by five departments. In 1857 he became implicated with Mazzini in a plot against the life of the Emperor. He was tried at the Seine Assizes and condemned to transportation for life. During his long exile M. Ledru-Rollin has devoted a great part of his time to the study of literature. He has written several books of great interest and merit. His most important and remarkable work is entitled "*De la Decadence de l' Angleterre.*"

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE EXECUTION OF TROPMANN.

We give on our front page an illustration of the Place de la Roquette the night before the execution of Tropmann. Towards daybreak immense crowds arrived on the scene, and the Place de la Roquette and the streets surrounding were crowded. Many took up their positions in the trees; ladders, stools, and chairs were carried about by men and boys for hire; refreshments were provided by hawkers, and the curious sight-seers seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves, singing, shouting, smoking, talking, and walking until the appointed time had arrived for the execution. Surely France will be the next country to see the evil of public executions.

General Garibaldi will visit England, if his health permits, in the middle of March, accompanied by Father Gavazzi, for the purpose of having an interview with Signor Mazzini.

Recently several ladies travelling alone in first class carriages between Blackburn and Accrington have been insulted by a young fellow who always entered the carriage when the train was in the tunnel just outside the Blackburn station. On Thursday evening a detective officer, dressed as a woman, was placed in one of the carriages. The bait took, and the person referred to was made a prisoner, and taken to Blackburn. He turned out to be a servant at the goods station.



M. LEDRU-ROLLIN.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE'S RESIDENCE.

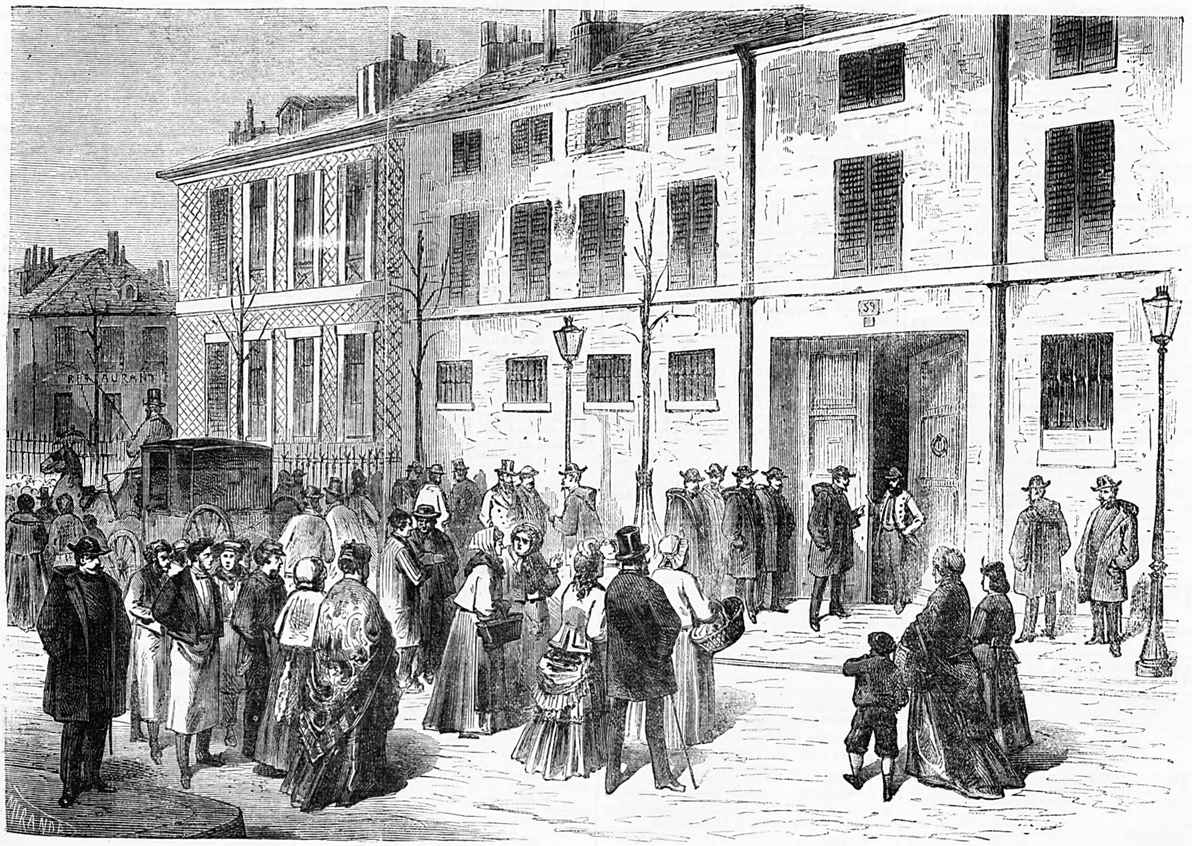
The house at Auteuil in which Prince Pierre Bonaparte resides, and of which we give an illustration, is a very plain building. The windows are high from the ground, and the long white facade is only broken by a coach entrance with a bronze ring. On entering the residence you see trees and shrubs and the green turf of a park separated by railings from the court, where there is stabling with a coach house. There is also a small iron target for pistol exercise. On the left side of the house is an armoury, which is used as an ante-chamber. At the bottom of this apartment on the wall is an interesting collection of side-arms and fire-arms of all countries, of which it is needless to say the Prince is a great lover. The room in which the fatal affray (which we illustrated last week) took place is a large apartment beautifully fitted up. The furniture is in mahogany and velvet, and the doors are adorned with fancy glass-work. On entering you face the windows, where stands an ordinary table covered with newspapers. The fire-place is to the right, and close by is a portrait of the Emperor. Beyond the fire-place, and opposite the sleeping apartment of the Prince, is the door of the billiard-room, through which passed M. de Fonvielle. At the bottom of this room is a little staircase by which you can leave the house. The ball fired on the companion of Victor Noir, whilst he traversed this room, tore the paper off the walls in two places. The house has for fourteen or fifteen years been the sole property of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

TRAGIC SCENE ON THE COAST OF BRITANY.

On page 377 we give an engraving of the fishermen taking up the bodies washed ashore on the coast of Britany after the wreck of the French vessel *La Gorgone*, which was recently lost off Brest. All on board, to the number of 127 persons, went down with the ship and perished. M. Mège, the captain, was a man of great reputation in France. Eight bodies have been washed ashore between Saint Mathieu and Labert, and amongst these was the corpse of the warehouse-keeper, frightfully mutilated, and only identified by the clothing.

At a fox-hunt at Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight several persons followed the hounds on bicycles.

On Saturday the remains of Mr. Peabody were finally delivered to the United States by Captain Commerrell. Mr. Chamberlain, Governor of Maine, said the American people gratefully appreciated the national courtesy of Great Britain, and the tenderness with which Queen Victoria had restored the venerated remains of Mr. Peabody to his native country. The *Monarch* had achieved a greater victory than her guns could ever win. The remains are lying in state at the City Hall, Portland, U.S.



PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE'S RESIDENCE.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.
Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

EVERY EVENING and THURSDAY MORNING,
The GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME, entitled—
"BLUE BEARD,"
The most magnificent Spectacle ever presented in this Theatre.
The wonderful Elephant, Ostriches, and grand Procession.
New Scenery, Dresses, and Properties.

THURSDAY MORNING at Two o'clock. Every Evening at Seven o'clock. Commencing at 10.45.

Seats may be secured by letter, or personal application to Mr. Charles Humphreys. Box Office Open from Eleven until Three. [462

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. JAMES RODGERS.

Unparalleled Success of the Great PANTOMIME, "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; or HARLEQUIN BOY BLUE, and THE FAIRIES OF THE GLOW-WORM DELL," by Mr. CHARLES DALY. The beautiful DRESSES designed by Mrs. JAMES RODGERS. The Magnificent SCENERY by Mr. R. M. HYDE; COLUMBINE, Miss LILLY DAVIS; HARLEQUIN, Mr. C. ASH; and the Great CLOWN of CLOWNS, HARRY HEMMING. The whole produced under the personal direction of Mr. James Rodgers.

MORNING PERFORMANCE, EVERY THURSDAY, at Two p.m.

Places can be secured at the Box Office, from Eleven till Three; and by Letters, Telegrams, and Post Office Orders, by Mr. C. Tucker, Box Office.

Carriages ordered at 10.45. [521

THE BIRMINGHAM CONCERT HALL,
COLESHILL STREET.
J. JUDD and Co., Proprietors.

ANOTHER GREAT CHANGE OF VOCALISTS AND THE BALLET.

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1870, and during the Week,
The Laughable Comic Ballet, entitled,
MAD AS A MARCH HARE!
With New Dresses, Scenery, &c.

First Appearance of Mr. CHAS. CLEMONTS, Comic Vocalist, from the principal Halls in London.
First Appearance at this favourite place of amusement of SILVESTER and HAROLD, delineators of Negro Life.
First Appearance of Mr. and Mrs. WATSON, Duettists.
First Appearance of Miss NELLY MOON, the dashing Serio-Comic.
Re-appearance of Miss ROSE, Ballad Vocalist.
Mr. STANTON, Comic Vocalist.
Mr. TED JARRETT, Comic Vocalist and Author.
Continued Success of Mdlle. DU MAURIER, Operatic Vocalist.
The LUPINO FAMILY, Five in number, Operatic Dancers.
Miss ROSE WILLIAMS, Danseuse.

MADAME BRAATZ and MONS. ROST will shortly appear in this Hall, being their First Appearance in England.

Admission.—Floor and Side Gallery, 6d. Side Boxes, 9d. Upper Hall and Promenade, 1s. [522

DAY'S CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL,
Smallbrook-street, Birmingham.
Sole Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. JAMES DAY.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, February 5.
Continued overflowing houses!

Undiminished glorious success of the most exquisite and lovely spectacle in the kingdom.

The beautiful ballet and gorgeous transformation scenes are pronounced to be the most brilliant ever witnessed.

(See Opinions of the Press.)

An entirely New and Original SPECTACULAR BALLET EXTRAVAGANZA, entitled
SPLENDIFEROUS!
THE PEASANT PRINCE and the DEMON AVARICE; or QUARTZ, KING of the AURIFEROUS REGIONS and SUBTERRANEAN MINT, and the FAIRY of the FLOWERY GLADE.

This Gorgeous Spectacle has been written expressly for this Establishment by Mr. HENRY SPRY, the Popular Burlesque Writer of the London Theatres.

Beautiful Scenery by Messrs. EDWIN DAY and JOHN WATSON.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Guardians will, at their Meeting to be holden in the Board Room at the Workhouse, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of February next, proceed to APPOINT a MEDICAL OFFICER for District No. 1 of the said Union, which comprises the Parishes of the College Precincts, Saint Alban, Saint Martin, Saint Nicholas, and the Tything of Whistones, with an acreage and population respectively of 1,491½ and 11,124. The Salary will be £65 per annum, together with an agreed sum of 15s. in Midwifery Cases, and the other Extra Fees sanctioned by the Poor Law Board (but not vaccination).

The person appointed must reside within the district, be personally capable of discharging the duties of the office, and be qualified as required by the Order of the Poor Law Board, dated the 10th of December, 1859. It is also necessary that he should be registered under the Medical Act.

Applications, with Testimonials and Diplomas, as also Certificates of Registration, must be left at the Offices of Mr. Knott, Solicitor, Worcester, on or before Wednesday, the 16th of February, and Candidates are requested to be in attendance at the Board Room aforesaid, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the day of election.

The duties of the office to commence on the 24th of February.

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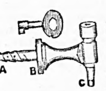

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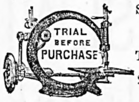

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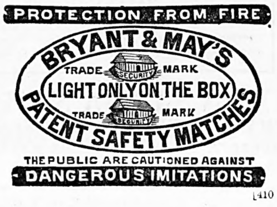

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THE MAYOR OF WOLVERHAMPTON.

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(Signeo) J. M. DRAGO, Treasurer of the National Government.
JOSE TOMAS ROJO.
JUAN M. ALVAREZ.

A true copy.—A. M. Bell.

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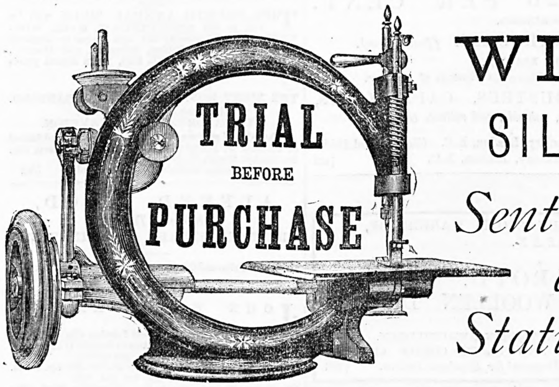

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